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Allies Repel Nazi Attack at Nettuno; Stalin Proclaims Leningrad Is Free; Bulk of Army Goes Overseas in '44

New War Plant for Lowell; Liberia at War With Axis; Blueprint for Public Works

The World's Day—January 27, 1944

Boston: G. E. Leases Ordnance Plant in Lowell

Word was received in Lowell, Mass., from the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, that the General Electric Company had leased one of the plants of the Lowell Ordnance Company and will begin manufacture of ordnance materiel as soon as trained workers are available.

Massachusetts citizens, in individual bond purchases, had totalled $41,600,000 today in the Fourth War Loan Drive. This is far behind the $10,000,000 daily average which must be maintained if the quota of $258,000,000 for individuals is to be realized. It represents only $5,300,000 a day. [Page 2.]

Over 300 delegates attended the annual midwinter conference of the Massachusetts Parent-Teachers Association today at the Hotel Vendome. Large increases in membership and more active interest on the part of fathers were reported.

Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, has notified the State Civil Service Commission that he does not wish reappointment at the end of his five-year term in September, the Commission announced today. [Page 2.]

Boston union fishermen voted today not to void the $5 cut in pay they recently decided on for their helpers—the lumpers who unload the fish from the boats—who thereupon went on strike. Thus it is probable that fishermen will have to continue unloading their own fish.

Africa: Liberia Joins War on Germany and Japan

Liberia, Negro republic on the West Coast of Africa, has declared war on Germany and Japan, the British Foreign Office in London announces.

Washington: Vast Public Works Program Planned

The Department of the Interior has blueprinted a vast public works program, much of which could be launched within 30 days after victory is won, Secretary Ickes told President Roosevelt in his annual report.

The Senate subcommittee investigating Liberty Ship construction has set hearings for next month at San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Ore., and Richmond, Calif., it was disclosed by Senator Mon C Wallgren (D) of Washington. He said he and other members of the Truman Committee favored ending the Liberty Ship program and concentrating on the Victory Ship model.

Secretary of Labor Perkins certified to the National War Labor Board a dispute in which United Steel Workers of America, C. I. O., seek wage increases of 17 cents an hour above the "Little Steel" formula. The case involves 22 issues on wages, working hours, vacations, holidays, and other considerations for 200,000 employees of the United States Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pa.

National: Draft Official Warns Farm Workers

If the individual production of the 1,700,000 draft-deferred farm workers does not add substantially to the nation's food supply, their deferments may be canceled, it was announced in Chicago by Commander Patrick H. Winston, assistant executive of national headquarters of Selective Service.

In Europe: AMG Work in Italy Soon to Be Eased

An Armistice Control Commission will soon take over some functions of the Allied Military Government in Italy. The Commission was formed several months ago to carry out the Italian armistice terms and bring the Italian economy in line with the United Nations war effort.

Threat of Joseph Darnand, the "French Himmler," to "break force by force" and stamp out resistance to the Vichy-Nazi regime is being carried out with the first execution, that of an alleged "terrorist," said to have been a member of a "Communist terror organization."

Spain's determination to remain neutral was reaffirmed by Count Francisco Gomez Jordana, Spanish Foreign Minister, who said that his country will insist upon its rights as a neutral, "persecuting with all severity the plans of foreigners who disturb internal order. . . ."

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, member of the House of Commons from Durham, has been unanimously elected as Chairman of the Labor Party—the third woman ever chosen for that post.

Countess Walli Castelbraco, daughter of Toscanini, has fled from Italy, presumably to Switzerland, an Associated Press dispatch from Stockholm discloses.

Some 2,000,000 French civilians must find new homes due to Vichy order for evacuation of the Mediterranean coastline, according to word reaching Switzerland.

Denial of a report that the Vatican had recognized the new puppet Philippine Republic, set up by the Japanese, has been published in L'Osservatore Romano, semi-official Vatican newspaper.

Slaying of German propaganda chief for the Ukraine, Joaquin Paltza, by Russian guerrillas is reported in German press dispatches.

A Polish Underground Radio station reports that the Nazis are carrying out an economic evacuation of Warsaw, "taking with them whole factories—machinery, administrative staff and workers."

Far East: Japan Asks Record Military Budget

Japanese legislators have approved a record military budget of 38,000,000,000 yen, a figure exceeding the country's estimated 1943 income by 3,000,000,000 yen, the Office of War Information discloses.

Canada: Parliament Dealing With Peace Economy

The Canadian Parliament has reconvened in new session to deal with problems and plans for a peacetime economy.

Americas: El Salvador Cool to Bolivian Regime

El Salvador announced it would not recognize the Villarroel Government of Bolivia, becoming the 18th American country to refuse recognition to the regime established by coup d'eat.

Point Values On Meats Up For February

OPA announces increases on most cuts of beef, lamb, veal and on some of the cuts of pork.

Increases of from one to two points in the February ration point values of most cuts of beef, lamb, veal, and some of the more popular cuts of pork were announced today by the Office of Price Administration. The new schedule—the 11th issued by the OPA—will become effective on Sunday, Jan. 30, and, barring unforeseen circumstances, will remain in effect through March 4.

Cheese goes up in point value, as also does lard. Butter continues at 16 points a pound, but the OPA adds a note of encouragement in that slightly more will be available.

Explaining the boosts in meat point values, OPA said the total retail supply for February is estimated at 1,400,000,000 pounds—or about 200,000,000 pounds less than the January total of 1,600,000,000 pounds. This decline is accounted for by the normal tapering off of production at this season, OPA officials added.

Point Stresses

"I want to stress the point," said Price Administrator Chester Bowles, "that we are making sure that there are enough ration points to buy up all the meat available for civilians in February. We would rather take the chance of having too many ration points in the hands of housewives, which may cause possible local shortages of some kinds of meat, than to have any waste because of insufficient points," he added.

Major changes were noted by the OPA as follows:

All beefsteaks will go up from one to two points in value. Porterhouse, T-bones, and other popular cuts will advance two points; rib and chuck steaks and roasts will be advanced one point; stew meats will go up one point; and hamburg also up one point.

Veal—steaks, chops, and roasts—will be advanced two and three points a pound; other veal cuts up one point.

Lamb—steaks and chops—up two points; roasts up one point; stew meat, one point; boneless neck two points.

Pork Cuts Up

Pork—roast loins—up one point; Canadian bacon, up one point. Most other pork cuts will remain at same point values as in January.

Lard will advance one point a pound.

Cheese will go up two points a

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Stimson reports camps in U. S. being closed as peak of training is passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—As present plans shape up, two thirds of America's steadily growing Army will be at overseas stations by the end of this year.

That was the word today from Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, as he announced plans for closing a number of domestic Army camps during the next few months and the transfer to combat units of a substantial proportion of the soldiers now assigned to administrative duties.

The overseas expansion program will double our forces abroad. As of the end of 1943, only about a third of the Army had been sent outside the country.

In addition, a number of officers over 38, particularly those commissioned directly from civil life or in the National Guard and Reserve Corps, will be placed on the inactive list because "no suitable assignments are available or in prospect either at domestic or overseas installations or establishments."

Shift to Offensive

"The readjustments were dictated generally by the progressive shift of Army operations from the defensive to the offensive and by the growth of air power," said Mr. Stimson. "As of Dec. 31, 1943, approximately one third of the Army's strength was overseas. By the end of this year it is contemplated that two thirds of the Army will be overseas."

With the peak of the training program past, the Army already has placed a number of its facilities on a stand-by basis, or announced that it intends to do so. The Air Forces have relinquished 69 or more establishments, and the ground forces have begun to close some of their training camps and other facilities, including Camp Atterbury, Ind., Pine Camp, N. Y. and the induction center at Fort Hayes, Ohio.

Mr. Stimson did not mention these specific instances, but asserted that "the Army will no longer need all its present troop-housing facilities and it will be necessary to place a number of camps, posts, stations, and other installations on a caretaker basis, and to return many of the civilian

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By a Staff Artist

The Battle for Italy

White arrow to the left points approximately to where the Nettuno landing force (black arrow) in Central Italy has met its first German counterattack. Other arrows (white being German) show position of General Clark's Fifth Army in the Cassino sector.

Air forces set the stage for Nettuno landing —Smash key points and check Nazi tactics

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, Jan. 27—The main work of the Mediterranean Allied Tactical Air Force in connection with the fresh landings south of Rome began long before the landings themselves. In the operations room which I visited they started weeks ago in conjunction with the Allied Strategic Air Force to try to isolate a selected area of attack from the rest of Italy by smashing communication routes and key points.

They went for bridges and other key points to prevent the Germans from being able to bring troops quickly to the scene while landings were being carried out. Some key points were hit again.

They also concentrated on isolating the enemy reconnaisance services by blitzing airfields from which observation planes were working, as well as intercepting such aircraft. Success in this connection, coupled with the fact that the beaches selected for the landing were those the Germans were likely to consider improbable choices on account of sandbars, unsuitable gradients, and other difficulties, meant that the Germans were taken completely by surprise.

Then while the bridgeheads were being established and expanded, Allied airmen frustrated the Luftwaffe's atatempts to intervene and intensified the attack on German communications and road convoys to delay Nazi preparations for a counterattack.

Weather Handicap

Bad weather has been a handicap since Jan. 23. It has helped the Germans to carry out troop movements and impeded the Allies in theirs. But both before and during new operations the Mediterranean Allied Tactical Air Force has done a remarkable job.

Moreover the quality of German airmen in general is observed to have declined owing to enforced curtailment of training courses.

On the walls of the operations room are highly secret maps and tabulations showing the results of missions, the number of aircraft available on all airfields or actually engaged on operations, and all the information necessary for co-ordinating Allied tactical air effort.

This co-ordination is done by an integrated international staff working under American Maj.

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Armor force is driven back by Clark troops; Fifth Army in South scores gains.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While Premier Stalin officially announced the complete liberation of Leningrad, with the Nazis driven 40 to 60 miles from the city, General Clark's men on Italy's Nettuno front met their first German counterattack and drove it back.

Units of the Hermann Göring Armored Division met the Allied landing party southwest of Littoria, close in to the coast.

The Germans do not appear to have been in great force. They apparently represented a small, hastily assembled detachment intended to keep the landing party occupied and to prevent its pushing too far inland until Marshal Kesselring has been able to revise his operations to meet the new threat.

The fact that the counterattack occurred at a point so close to the coast—Littoria is only 4½ miles from the coast—would seem to indicate that earlier reports of the Allies pushing 12 miles inland to the Appian Way were premature.

General Clark appears to be concentrating on defense of the beachhead, as he did at Salerno, until sufficient reinforcements have been landed around Nettuno, rather than dispersing his troops in hazardous adventures.

Meanwhile, heavy fighting continues 50 miles to the east in the Cassino sector, where the French, who are sustaining some of the weightiest operations have made some gains in the Sant' Elia region, forcing a crossing of the Secco River. Between this sector and Nettuno heavy German traffic was said to be in progress—to which Allied airmen are devoting some effective attention.

The situation around Nettuno promises to become more serious in a few days, when the huge Allied armada, working under strong air protection and a balloon barrage, has landed heavy fresh reinforcements and when the Germans have shown what they plan to do to meet the threat.

Events in Russia have been retarded somewhat by heavy thaws in the north which have reduced the pace of the Govorov-Meretskov advance from Leningrad toward the Estonian border. West of Novgorod, which is about 100 miles south of Leningrad, General Meretskov has pushed across the Luga River, 10 miles east of the Leningrad-Vitebsk railway—first of the two last north-south lines open to the Germans this side of the border.

However, some 35 miles of the Leningrad-Moscow railway, more than 40 miles in the rear, are still in German hands, and General Govorov is clearly making every effort to get possession of Tosno, Lyuban, and Chudovo, the three sizable points still under German control.

In the Pacific, where American airmen are continuing their almost daily raids against the Marshalls—103 raids altogether since the landings on the islands last November—the Japanese are reported to have lost 189 planes during that period. Other squadrons keep up the attack on Rabaul, major Japanese base on New Britain. Full reports of the Rabaul raid of Jan. 24 show that six Japanese cargo ships, including one tanker, were sunk, while 24 of the 60 fighter planes that challenged the Americans were downed.

Argentine Ships 'Frozen;' London Watches Moves

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Argentine Government froze movements of the State merchant fleet today as one of the first follow-up actions to its diplomatic break with the Axis, all vessels being directed to remain in port "until new orders."

It was expected here, however, that the tieup would not last long, since Argentine economy largely depends on the free movement of the merchant fleet.

Although no reason was given for the freezing order, it seemed apparent that the Ramirez Government deemed it unwise to expose the vessels to the menace of any lurking enemy submarine in the South Atlantic until some provision could be made for their protection, possibly in convoys.

[Nazi submarines sank three Argentine ships in 1942, but no mention was made of these torpedoings in yesterday's official announcements concerning the diplomatic break.]

Communications Problem

As congratulations poured in all over the continent, the Argentine Government turned to another problem attending its diplomatic break—the question of communications with Germany.

Suspension of these facilities loomed as of great importance in view of the revelations that Buenos Aires was headquarters for a giant espionage ring. It is believed that telephone communications with Germany already have been cut.

The German news agency Transocean, a powerful Nazi propaganda arm, has been notified to wind up its affairs here by Jan. 31 and it was believed that the pro-Axis afternoon newspaper Pampero, served by Transocean and often said to be maintained by the German Embassy, might close at the same time.

Run on German Banks

One question which is expected to be settled quickly is who will handle Argentine interests in Germany and Japan. The newspaper Noticias Graficas said last night

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LONDON, Jan. 27—The Argentine Government's decision to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis and Spain's promise to deal firmly with German saboteurs, though welcomed, must be followed by more effective actions if their change of outlook is to be taken seriously, according to general opinion here today.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in announcing the Argentine Government's action in the House of Commons today stated that by such actions it could effectively and quickly dispel the anxiety already felt among the United Nations concerning Buenos Aires activities.

From his statement it was gathered that Argentina's new decision resulted almost entirely upon disclosure of an Axis spy ring.

But the general opinion is that the "pressure of circumstances" has been largely responsible for what has now happened. British denunciation of the spy ring, one newspaper declared, gave the Argentine Government a loophole for escape from its "inglorious isolation," but now this breach with the Axis must be followed by

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Roosevelt Victory Foreseen On Federal Soldier Ballot

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—President Roosevelt is probably going to win his battle for a simplified Federal ballot for servicemen.

But that is only one of the many implications of his tough message to Congress yesterday in which he virtually accused the majority of the Senate of "fraud" in passing the Eastland-McClellan states-rights measure Dec. 3, supported by 12 Republicans and 25 members of his own party.

Mr. Roosevelt has precipitated himself right into the middle of a basic domestic issue at the outset of a presidential campaign in which popular sentiment seems to be all moving one way. It is an issue which the man in the street is beginning to simplify as a fight between those who want the soldiers to vote and those who do not. In this emotionally packed issue Mr. Roosevelt has staked out a claim on the first, and popular, side.

Even the President's opponents feel that his congressional adversaries left themselves wide open for the thrust.

To those already convinced that Mr. Roosevelt is a fourth-term candidate the new statement brings additional evidence. These observers professed to wonder at the political ineptitude of opponents that permitted Mr. Roosevelt to seize the issue.

Administration stalwart, Senator Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania showed the White House attitude a month ago when he charged an "unholy alliance" existed between Republicans, led by Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, and Southern Democrats led by Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, to deprive serv-

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Germans Hit by Shipping Lack In Garrisoning Aegean Islands

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Jan. 27—Necessity of garrisoning a large number of islands in the Aegean and Northern Mediterranean compels the Germans to keep a never-ending stream of food, oil and munitions flowing across the water.

So serious is this shortage of ships the enemy is now forced to use every available small Greek sailing vessel which is fit to put to sea.

Although separately these little boats which Greeks call caiques, can carry only a very small cargo, a fleet of them operating over a period of weeks, can supply even a large garrison with most of what it needs.

That is why when the British reconnaissance planes report five caiques are being built on some quiet, peaceful Greek beach, the spot is carefully marked and quickly attacked. Because with each ship sunk or burned the German grip on his southernmost fronts is just that much weaker.

Dig Land Mines

By the French Information Service

ALGIERS, Algeria, Jan. 27—Now that the Tunisian campaign is over, it is necessary to dig out all the land mines which the armies had left on the battlefields.

These mines are blocking roads and fields; they are stopping traffic and hampering farming. The problem is highly important and complicated as nearly 1,000,000 of these bombs have been hidden in the whole of Tunisia; since its liberation 5,000 Allied technicians and 185,000 French soldiers have been working at this gigantic task.

A recent report said 251,462 mines had been taken out. In this huge minefield every kind of mine used by each of the belligerents was found and 55 different types were noted.

Bricker Gives Views On Postwar Economy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio advised Congress today that he believes the primary responsibility for the postwar economy rests with private enterprise, with a minimum of governmental interference.

"Political ownership or management of business, of agriculture, of commerce and of industry, has no place in our free economy, and the public interest does not require it," he said.

'Doughboy General' Honored

Associated Press

Trouble Ahead for Axis

Maj. Gen. Lucien K. Truscott (right) studies a map with Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley.

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has awarded the Legion of Merit to Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, senior commander of United States ground troops in the United Kingdom, for his leadership of the American Army Second Corps during the Sicilian campaign.

IN ITALY, Jan. 10. Delayed (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower pulled a real plum out of the bag when he picked Lieut. Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley, the "Doughboy's General," to lead American ground forces in the coming invasion of Northwestern Europe.

The selection of the Missouri-born former mathematics teacher for the momentous task gave a thrill to every man in uniform who knows the mettle of this quiet, kindly, able soldier.

As a leader of the American Second Corps he engineered the capture of the famous Hill 609 in Tunisia and threw the lasso on the last roundup of Germans after the fall of Bizerte. In Sicily, his troops knocked over Troina, Randazzo, and Messina in a 38-day campaign, during which his men

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Italy:

Allies Beat Back Nazi Counterattack

The first German counterattack against the Americans and British just south of Rome has been

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

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Jimmy Stewart, Once of Hollywood, Startles Army by Refusing Promotion

U. S. LIBERATOR BOMBER BASE, England, Jan. 27 (AP)—Capt. Jimmy Stewart, formerly of Hollywood, Calif., and now a leader of a Liberator bomber squadron, startled a superior officer by turning down a promotion to major.

Friends of the actor, who won his wings the hard way, quoted him as saying he didn't want to be raised to a higher rank "until my junior officers get promoted from lieutenant."

The star of "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" remained mum about the incident because, like Capt. Clark Gable, he has been avoiding the limelight as much as possible.

Captain Stewart has piloted his bomber on three raids—as a squadron commander he flies only occasionally—and fellow fliers say he did a "swell job."

Friends say Captain Stewart has avoided social gatherings, except for occasional appearances at the Officer's Club, where he is the life of the party and the group's favorite pianist.

The best testimonial to his career in the Army was given a few days ago when visiting G. I.'s from another Liberator base made some remarks anent his rapid rise in rank within hearing of Captain Stewart's crew.

The remarks precipitated a verbal blast from Captain Stewart's men that left no doubt around the Eighth Air Force that there's nothing Hollywoodish about the new story, "Mr. Smith Goes to Berlin."

Waste Paper Collection

Lexington—Jan. 27, 28.

Women as Well as Men To Get Aid at New Center

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Women as well as men will benefit from the rehabilitation and re-employment work carried on when the new veterans' information and reception center, established by Mayor Tobin, and headed by Dr. J. Lynde Gately, Public Health Commissioner, opens soon in the Houghton, Dutton Building, Boston.

Roland Darling, whose appointment as head of the rehabilitation unit was announced today, is making plans so flexible that if it turns out that more women than men come to the center for aid and guidance, the unit can at once adjust itself to take care of them.

However, expectations are that the largest number of visitors will be servicemen. Any man or woman with an honorable discharge from the War or Navy Department will be eligible for the help the center will offer. Mr. Darling's unit will give them job information, guidance, and placement service.

Already he has made a study of community resources and needs. According to figures recently compiled nationally, Mr. Darling thinks it likely that postwar Boston will have 186,000 men and women returning from the uniformed services, and 481,000 thrown out of war jobs. While only former servicemen and women are to be handled at the center, Mr. Darling believes the information compiled there will be helpful throughout the readjustment program in civilian ranks as well.

Met by Servicemen

When a man presents himself at the unit, he will be met and talked with by a former serviceman—one has already been secured who is a hero of Guadalcanal and the possessor of several decorations for valor. Mr. Darling has found from investigation that returning servicemen want preliminary advice from one who understands their problems at first hand.

Then he will be turned over to an experienced interviewer who will ascertain exactly what his needs are and see that they are met. He may need aptitude tests, he may need expert vocational guidance, he may need just a list of available jobs in his line, he may need financial help or training in a new kind of work. Whatever it is, the unit will see that he gets it.

Mr. Darling believes the unit will have to operate as a total community project. It is already within the fold of the Community Fund, and Mr. Darling believes there is nothing comparable to it at either Federal or State level as yet. "It is the boy's own community that stands ready to help him readjust himself to civilian life," he explained today.

The directing personnel of the unit are men and women thoroughly versed in the social-aid resources of Boston. In addition Mr. Darling is hard at work now, enlisting the co-operation of business men and clergy.

Job Information

Business in the Hub must be prepared to give job information and vocational training, he feels, if the unit's work is to prove anything like 100 per cent successful; and from experience he has learned that there are going to be many returning veterans who can be reached only by priest or minister—many men too retiring or reluctant to come to the unit for aid on their own initiative.

Mr. Darling, who is best known in Boston for his work as head of Job Hunters, Inc., anticipates that the chief work of the unit will be occupational counseling, and he aims to make it the most practical job-counseling any such unit ever had.

"We intend to strike a correct balance between counsel and market," he declared. "We intend to have no cases like the one where a young man who wanted to remain in Boston was told his real ability lay in the field of rug weaving. If he'd been a little nearer Persia, this would have been good occupational counseling. But as it was—how many rug weaving jobs are there in Boston?

The cream of Boston's crop of social advisers will work with Mr. Darling. Mrs. Eleanor S. Washburn, Director of the Information Service at the Boston Council of Social Agencies, will have charge of co-ordinating the various sections of the unit; Miss H. Adele Howe, former President of the New England Vocational Guidance Association, will be Mr. Darling's assistant in the Occupational Counseling section.

An advisory committee composed of the principal vocational men throughout the Hub is headed by J. Wendell Yeo, Professor of Vocational Guidance at Boston University. It includes also Norman Abbott, President of the Vocational Guidance Association, and Miss Mary Tolman, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Guidance Association to work with the unit.

Bond Buyers Fail to Meet State Quota

Individual bond buyers had purchased $41,700,000 in U. S. Fourth War Loan bonds by the close of business yesterday, it was announced today by the Massachusetts War Finance Committee.

This is 16.1 per cent of the State's quota of $258,000,000 for individuals, and represents a daily average sale of only $5,300,000 as against the needed $10,000,000 daily.

The Committee made a special appeal to the relatives and friends of men serving in the United States Navy today—Navy Day. "Get behind the men who man the fighting ships and purchase additional bonds" was the tenor of the Committee's call.

Massachusetts Lags

Massachusetts, it was disclosed by the War Finance Committee, is behind other states in its sales of Series E Bonds. "A quick and substantial pickup is imperative if the quota is to be met," the War Finance Committee informed the State Committee.

Bond selling booths staffed by Waves and set up in Boston's downtown department stores are expected to increase sales substantially. A $10,000,000 daily total is required from the State in order to achieve its quota of $258,000,000 for individual sales.

Individual War Bond purchases have reached a total of $39,200,000, of 15.2 per cent of the State quota, the War Finance Committee stated. This is little more than 50 per cent of the quota. Sales should now have reached $70,000,000 in order to keep up with the expected daily total collected during the first seven days.

Film Stars Help

The importance of attaining the Massachusetts quota for individuals was emphasized yesterday and last night at a series of rallies in various parts of Greater Boston in which Frances Dee and Alan Marshal, film stars, appeared.

The Hollywood players appeared before workers in two plants in Everett during the afternoon and in the evening the featured speakers at a civic celebration in the Everett High School auditorium.

In Dorchester some 400 leaders in the civic business, religious and education activities of the district gathered at a meeting in the Dorchester Plaza to round out a program which is expected to bring the message to every home of the Fourth War Loan.

The War Finance Committee announced last night that Annabella, of stage and screen and the wife of Lieut. Tyrone Power of the Marine Corps, will arrive on Sunday in Boston and participate in the Fourth War Loan radio program of the Coast Guard Sunday afternoon. She will be met at the South Station by a guard of honor of woman Marines.

Today, a striking poster depicting a soldier throwing a hand grenade appeared on the sides of all trucks of the Railway Express Agency, bearing the legend, "Let 'Em Have It—With Extra War Bonds!"

CONSUMER POINT VALUES FOR MEAT

No. 11—EFFECTIVE Jan. 30, 1944

BEEF	Points per lb.
STEAKS	
Porterhouse	11†
T-Bone	11†
Club	11†
Rib—10-inch cut	8†
Rib—7-inch cut	9†
Sirloin	10†
Sirloin—boneless	12†
Round (full cut)	12†
Top Round	12†
Bottom Round	12†
Round Tip	12†
Chuck (blade or arm)	8†
Flank	12†
ROASTS	
Rib—standing (chine bone on) 10-inch cut	7†
Rib—standing (chine bone on) 7-inch cut	8†
Round Tip	10†
Rump—bone in	6†
Rump—boneless	9†
Chuck (blade or arm)—bone in	8†
Chuck or Shoulder—boneless	9†
English Cut	8†
STEWS AND OTHER CUTS	
Short Ribs	5†
Plate—bone in	5†
Plate—boneless	6†
Brisket—bone in	5†
Brisket—boneless	7†
Flank Meat	7†
Neck—bone in	5†
Neck—boneless	7†
Heel of Round—boneless	7†
Shank—bone in	5†
Shank Meat—boneless	7†
HAMBURGER	
Beef, all grades ground from necks, flanks, shanks, skirts, heel of round, briskets, plates, miscellaneous beef trimmings, and beef fat. It also includes Grade D beef ground from skeletal portions of the dressed carcass (but not including head meat)	7†

VEAL	Points per lb.
STEAKS AND CHOPS	
Loin Chops (or roast)	10†
Rib Chops (or roast)	9†
Shoulder Chops	8†
Round Steak (cutlets or roast)	13†
Sirloin Steak or Chops	9†
ROASTS	
Rump and Sirloin—bone in	6†
Rump and Sirloin—boneless	8†
Leg (whole or part)	8†
Shoulder—bone in, neck off	7†
Shoulder—boneless, neck off	10†
STEWS AND OTHER CUTS	
Breast—bone in	3†
Breast—boneless	5†
Flank Meat	5†
Neck—bone in	3†
Neck—boneless	5†
Shank—bone in	3†
Shank and Heel Meat—boneless	6†
Ground Veal and Patties—veal ground from necks, flanks, shanks, breasts, and miscellaneous veal trimmings	6†

LAMB—MUTTON	Points per lb.
STEAKS AND CHOPS	
Loin Chops (or roast)	10†
Rib Chops (or roast)	7†
Leg Chops and Steaks	9†
Shoulder Chops—blade or arm chops	6†
ROASTS	
Leg—whole or part	7†
Sirloin Roast—bone in	7†
Yoke, Rattle, or Triangle—bone in	3†
Yoke, Rattle, or Triangle—boneless	5†
Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	4†
Chuck or Shoulder, crosscut—bone in	3†
STEWS AND OTHER CUTS	
Breast and Flank	2†
Neck—bone in	2†
Neck—boneless	4†
Shank—bone in	2†
Lamb Patties—lamb ground from necks, flanks, shanks, breasts, and miscellaneous lamb trimmings	5†

PORK	Points per lb.
STEAKS AND CHOPS	
Center Chops	8†
End Cuts or Chops	4†
Tenderloin	8†
Ham—, bone in, slices	8
Shoulder or Picnic Steaks	3
Bellies, fresh and cured only	2
ROASTS	
Loin—whole or half	5†
Loin—center cuts	8†
Ham—whole or half	5
Ham—butt end	5
Ham—shank end	3
Ham—boneless, whole or half	6
Ham—boneless, slices	8
Shoulder—whole or shank half (picnic) bone in	2
Shoulder—shank half (picnic) boneless (piece or slices)	4
Shoulder—butt half (Boston butt)—bone in (piece or slices)	4
Shoulder—butt half (Boston butt)—boneless (piece or slices)*	5
*(Regular or skinned)	
OTHER PORK CUTS	
Fat Backs and Clear Plates	1
Hocks	1
Jowls, Jowl butts or squares	1
Knuckles	1
Plates, regular	1
Spareribs	1
BACON	
Bacon—slab or piece, rind on	3
Bacon—slab or piece, rind off	4
Bacon—sliced, rind off	4
Bacon—Canadian style, piece or sliced	9†
Bacon-ends—pieces or slices	1
Bacon—plate and jowl	1

†Indicates new item or point-value change from table No. 10

Lowell Mayor Assures Teachers of Fair Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 27—No school teacher honestly and ably performing his or her duty has the slightest cause to worry about the proposed re-examination of teachers, Mayor Woodbury F. Howard said today.

The agitation in the city, following a report that the School Committee, of which the Mayor is Chairman, proposed to re-examine and review teachers' qualifications, brought from him the statement that no action had been taken regarding any specific course.

The vote taken yesterday by the School Committee, he explained, was a vote to appoint a sub-committee of three members to consider the feasibility of re-examining teachers and administrative officers of the Lowell Public School System as to their proficiency in the duties which they are now performing.

He and three other members of the Committee voted in favor of the resolution. "My position is," he added, "that I will not refuse to consider the feasibility of anything that is proposed for the betterment of our educational system in Lowell. As far as I personally am concerned, I am going to weigh this matter from every angle, both as to its feasibility and, if I find it to be feasible, as to its details."

Any re-examination that does prove feasible, he went on, will have to conform to these principles:

1. "It must be absolutely free of the taint of political influence or any suspicion of it.

2. "Re-examination, so far as it might be compulsory, would not extend beyond the duties which any teacher or administrative officer is performing. . . .

3. "I will not support any proposed action which would attempt to make the failure to pass an examination an automatic termination of the employment of the person involved. Such a proposal would be beyond the jurisdiction of the School Committee. It takes a majority of a quorum only to take action upon any proposal to re-examine teachers or administrative officers, but it takes two-thirds of the members elected, namely, five members, to vote the dismissal of a particular teacher, and no automatic dismissal can be voted by law."

He continued that he did believe it would be cause for dismissal if any teacher refused to take a re-examination that might be ordered, or failed to pass such an examination.

In sponsoring the idea of re-examination, Eldred E. Field, Lowell attorney and vice-chairman of the School Committee, says two objections to the present system are that there are too many teachers and too many administrative positions created in the form of political plums, resulting in inefficiency and incompetency. His opinion is that an examining board of three should be chosen from beyond the territorial confines of Massachusetts, to hold an examination within from 60 to 90 days.

It should be open, he thinks, not only for candidates now teaching in Lowell, but for those also who would like to teach there.

The examination for those already in the system would not be on a competitive basis. The board would determine a passing mark, and those who attained that mark would stay on the job. Those outside the system, potential new teachers, would take the examination on a competitive basis, paying a small registration fee, "so it would not get out of hand." A list of those who pass would be compiled from which to fill vacancies occasioned by teachers who refused to take the examination or failed to pass it.

The purpose, he declares, is to get the best qualified teachers for the minimum amount of expenditure of city funds, and to protect both pupil and teacher.

Houlton Stopped at a Skunk

"You've sent the wind report, what's the ceiling, visibility, dew point, and temperature reports," Northeast Airlines' Boston office once teletyped its Houlton, Maine, airport station.

"Can't go outside to get them, there's a skunk sitting on the front doorsteps," Houlton wired back to Boston.

This and other humorous anecdotes, as well as a description of the distaff side of air transport operation were disclosed today by Miss Lilian R. Fletcher, Supervisor of Stewardesses for Northeast Airlines, before the Boston Kiwanis Club at the Hotel Touraine.

Miss Fletcher described to her audience many airline operations that the public does not readily see, including company traffic, radio, meteorology, and Government airways traffic.

Stewardesses, who are often the public's only contact with an airline while traveling, receive a five weeks' training course under her direction, Miss Fletcher said. They learn the details of their own job of serving the public and visit all of the company's operations to familiarize themselves with the manner in which things are done, she said. The company even permits two observation trips in the course of training to allow prospective stewardesses to watch operations in which they will later participate.

She related an anecdote told her by a reservations-counter employee who was approached by a woman carrying a baby in her arms. "I've brought along all the food you suggested," the woman said, "but where can I change the baby?" The reservations employee, at that moment heavily engrossed in company business, said absent-mindedly, "Why, aren't you satisfied with the one you have?"

Around the Corner

Everyone was concerned but the baby. What with the crowd, the noise, and the attention she was getting, she was having too much fun.

It all happened quite innocently enough when mother and father parked their car in Malden Square and hurried off to do an errand. Baby, left in charge, began to experiment, finally succeeding in locking herself in by pulling up the inside door handles.

"Push the handle down, dear," said mother gently on her return. Baby smiled prettily and said, "Hi!"

"Pam, push the handle down," said father sternly, which Pam thought the funniest thing she had heard that day.

The curious began to gather.

"Try a wire coathanger," said one.

"Try a screwdriver," said another.

"Try my jackknife," said a third.

"Break the window," said yet a fourth.

The police sergeant explained to the lieutenant and ordered the patrolmen to get the crowd back on the sidewalk. One of the officers started talking to the baby. It must have been the uniform, for the 21-months-old Pamela finally caught on after three-quarters of an hour and leaned on the catch releasing the lock.

"Isn't she cute?" said someone as the door opened.

Father did not answer.

* * *

If there's anything calculated to add to confusion it's the changing of already announced plans. Yet, the Office of Price Administration states today that—contrary to original plans—ration tokens will be given as change after Feb. 27 for green stamps as well as blue. This, the agency said, "should help to eliminate confusion." Or shouldn't it?

* * *

Evidence that War Loan campaigns genuinely do inspire purchasers to an extra effort came to hand several days ago.

A Westwood, Mass., housewife, visiting the Norwood post office, approached the stamp window and asked for a $5 War Stamp. The clerk at the window stated, "sorry, madam, but I'm fresh out of them here but the window down there has some."

"You know," the man at the second window disclosed, "I haven't sold a $5 stamp in about six weeks, but since the Fourth Loan began I've sold 55 of these stamps." While none of these stamp sales represent a War Bond, the total sales, however, amount to $275 which does represent quite a few bonds.

* * *

First sign of spring! A woman was seen in Harvard Square today carrying home an armful of pussy willows.

Navy Casualties List 10 N. E. Men

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Navy Department announced today that ten New Englanders were included in a list of 194 Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties.

The New Englanders:

Maine

McBurnie, Edward J., Private, U. S. Marine Corps. Wounded. (Previously reported wounded on Navy Department casualty list No. 20, released January 19, 1943.) Father, Mr. Roy McBurnie, Bangor.

Pelkey, Bernard G., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Wounded. Mother, Mrs. Delvina Pelkey, Old Orchard.

Massachusetts

Blomerth, Sheldon Riggs, aviation ordnanceman, third class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl von Linde Blomerth, Malden.

MacAdams, Richard Wallace, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Wife, Mrs. Gussie MacAdams, Winchester.

Medeiros, Antone, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Wife, Mrs. Antone Medeiros, New Bedford.

Nickerson, Edmund J., Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps. Wounded. Mother, Mrs. Lillian M. Nickerson, East Harwich.

Otis, Robert A., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Wife, Mrs. Robert A. Otis, Marlboro.

New Hampshire

Bickford, Richard Allen, Aviation Ordnanceman, Second Class, U. S. Navy. Missing. Father, Frederick Allen Bickford, Dover.

Rhode Island

Fairman, Frederick Charles, Jr., Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve. Killed. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Fairman, Pawtucket.

Vermont

Pelletier, Norman J., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Mother, Mrs. Regina M. Pelletier, Castleton.

Charles B. Clarke

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 27 (AP)—Charles B. Clarke, who passed on here today, was Chairman of the Cumberland County Commissioners, former Mayor and a prominent Episcopal layman.

A former treasurer of the Burnham & Morrill Company, food-packing concern with plants in several parts of Maine, the Bangor native was Republican Mayor of Portland four terms, which included the last war.

He retired in 1938 after 28 years' service as Treasurer of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine and also had served on the Diocesan Council and standing committee.

War Repatriate To Speak at B. U.

Dr. John Calvin Ferguson, just repatriated from Shanghai, will address the graduates of Boston University College of Liberal Arts at the annual winter alumni meeting of the graduate organization tomorrow evening in Jacob Sleeper Hall.

Dr. Ferguson, while in China, was at one time President of Nanking University and of Nanyang College in Shanghai, was political advisor to the President of the Chinese Republic, and had been decorated many times by the Chinese Government for his services.

He graduated from Boston University in 1886 and was made honorary Doctor of Laws by his alma mater in 1939.

Boston Edison Company says

. . . don't run your washer longer than necessary. Seven to twelve minutes is usually long enough for the average wash. To run it longer causes unnecessary wear on both the washer and the clothes.

Boston Edison Company

Baldwin
TODAY'S GREAT PIANO

176 BOYLSTON ST.
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JOSE ITURBI, the great pianist-conductor, says:
"Has no superior in action, tone and responsiveness."
CHOOSE YOUR PIANO AS THE ARTISTS DO

"Like the REAL THING!"

Has the spicy tang, aroma and flavor of real cinnamon, say housewives. Costs much less.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Hofer Is New Museum Trustee; $120,000 Gift Shown in Report

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts announces today, in its annual report, the election of Philip Hofer as a Trustee. He is Curator of Printing and Graphic Arts in the Houghton Library, Harvard University, and Assistant Dean of the University's School of Business Administration. He is a native of Cincinnati and before coming to Harvard was Assistant Director of the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York City.

Ralph Lowell and Charles D. Maginnis have been appointed members of the Committee on the Museum. Mr. Lowell, Julius E. Warren, State Commissioner of Education, and John L. Hall, President of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library, also became ex official Trustees of the Museum.

Funds for Paintings

G. Harold Edgell, Director of the Museum, listed in his report, among other bequests, the sum of $120,000 left to the Museum by the late Grant Walker. The income and principal must be used for the purchase of paintings.

Important accessions of the year include the Elizabeth Day McCormick collection of European and Near Eastern embroideries, costumes and costume accessories; Titian's potrait, "A Gentleman with a Book," Eakins' painting, "The Dean's Roll-call," and Daumier's "Escape." George Holden Tinkham presented the Museum with a fine Javanese stone head and a portrait by Drouais. The late Robert Treat Paine, 2d, gave the Museum a drawing by Boucher. His will disclosed that he also left two paintings of importance to the Museum.

Gift of Engravings

The Department of Prints received 34 engravings from Amory Coolidge.

The Museum's annual attendance was 448,986, well above the average but less than the record-breaking attendance of the previous year.

Dr. Edgell, discussing the Egyptian Expedition and the necessary slowing down of work at the Harvard-Museum of Fine Arts Camp at Gizeh, said probably nothing drastic could be done until the end of the war, but the difficulties of further excavating in Egypt would have to be considered as soon as possible.

Point Values

Continued from Page 1

pound, except those covered by group three—Swiss, Italian, Munster, Limburger, Edam, etc.—which advance by four points. OPA explained cheese advances as due to excessive consumer demand in relation to supply. Many persons, apparently, have been using cheeses—especially the cream varieties—as a substitute for butter.

Very few changes are listed among the variety and ready-to-eat meats, and those packed in glass containers. Dried beef goes up two points to 16 a pound. Canned pork sausage, beef tongue, and Vienna sausage all drop by two points. Sliced dried beef goes up two points to 15 points a pound.

With the exception of oysters, which continue at present levels, all canned fish will be dropped four points a pound, being shown on the new schedule at 12 points a pound as compared with the previous 16 points a pound.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and vicinity: Party cloudy with little change in temperature tonight; Friday cloudy with little change in temperature followed by rain; moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: mostly cloudy with little change in temperature tonight; Friday cloudy with little change in temperature followed by rain in the south and by snow in the north portion.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy with little change in temperature tonight; Friday cloudy with little change in temperature followed by rain.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed until sunset today.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:31 p. m.: height 11.7 feet. Friday, 1:55 a. m.: height 10.6 feet.

City Police Head Cannot Increase Number of Taxis

Boston's Police Commissioner has no authority to increase taxi licenses in the city beyond the present fixed figure of 1,200, but may, if he wishes, reduce the number as low as 900, fixed by the Legislature as a minimum, according to an opinion handed down today by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General.

Mr. Bushnell replied to an initial query directed to his office by Thomas F. Sullivan, Police Commissioner. The Commissioner recently charged taxi operators with fighting a proposed increase in taxis "because of the monopoly they have."

The established number is now 1,200 cabs in Boston, designated Jan. 4, 1924, the opinion said, and that number may not now be increased except by the Department of Public Utilities.

Should the Public Utilities Department increase the present 1,200 cabs, the Attorney General ruled, the Police Commissioner will then lose his present authority to decrease licenses. No authority is given the Police Commissioner to decrease cab licenses once such a number is set by the Public Utilities Commission, the opinion concluded.

Freedom of Press Is Contest Subject

That often-sought ambition of many a writer—to be a contributor to the Atlantic Monthly magazine—today was offered to every newspaper reader and writer in the United States by the notable Boston magazine, in the cause of freedom of the press.

Readers and journalists throughout the United States have been invited by the Atlantic to submit articles on freedom of the press in America. The best article submitted up to May 1 will receive $1,000, the magazine announced, and any other articles considered worthy of publication will be paid for at usual rates.

Lupien Leaves Civil Service In September

Search for a qualified personnel worker to succeed Ulysses J. Lupien as State Director of Civil Service was begun today after Mr. Lupien informed the State Civil Service Commission that he did not wish reappointment when his term expires in September.

For several weeks it has been reported that Mr. Lupien wished to return to private business. Yet, until the Commission's announcement today, the report had been unconfirmed.

The Commission's statement, issued by William H. Bixby, Chairman, read:

Recognizes His Wish

"The Civil Service Commission has been advised by the Director, Ulysses J. Lupien, that he does not desire to receive a reappointment at the end of his five-year term in September.

"With full appreciation of the outstanding work which Mr. Lupien has done and with extreme regret, the Commission recognizes that he has earned the right to make his own decision.

"The Commission is not going to be in any hurry to appoint the Director, since there is ample time to act with due care in filling this very important place."

Mr. Lupien will remain Director until a successor is chosen, it is understood. Since he took over the $6,500 post in August, 1939, after the Civil Service Department was reorganized by the Legislature, he has been the center of many storms over civil service regulations.

Job Selling Racket Stopped

Under him a so-called job-selling racket was cleaned up in Lawrence and a reclassification of positions was accomplished throughout the State.

While the Director said he had no specific private business plans, it was understood that he will spend more time in developing a poultry business established by himself and two sons. The business, Lupien Farms, was recently incorporated. In addition, it is expected he will return to his former work as a labor relations counsel.

At the time of his 1938 appointment, he was Manager of the Industrial Relations Division of the Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., and a former Director of Industrial Relations for Cheney Bros., in South Manchester, Conn.

Gallucci Case Off Until First of Month

Denaturalization proceedings against Francesco P. Gallucci, former Italian language radiocaster, have been continued to Tuesday, Feb. 1, when final arguments and special pleas will be heard by Judge Francis J. W. Ford in Federal District Court.

The former radiocaster, who was removed from the air in November, 1942, after the Office of War Information advised radio station WCOP that his broadcasts were not in the best interests of the war effort, is fighting the Government's attempt to relieve him of his citizenship on charges that he took the oath of citizenship on Aug. 6, 1940, with "mental reservations."

53 New England Men Are Included In List of 677 Wounded Soldiers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Fifty-three New England men were included in a list of 677 United States soldiers wounded in action made public today by the War Department. The announcement included casualties in the Asiatic, Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean, Middle Eastern and Southwest Pacific areas.

The New England residents and their next of kin:

European Area

Connecticut

Dutka, Sergeant John A.—Mrs. Pauline Dutka, mother, Deep River.

Maine

Higgins, Sergeant Francis L.—Mrs. Beatrice L. Higgins, wife, Bangor.

Massachusetts

Bates, Staff Sergeant Clifford—Mrs. A. Bates, mother, New Bedford.

Cohen, Sergeant Simon—Mrs. Ethel Cohen, mother, Roxbury.

Dotson, Staff Sergeant Lee—Mrs. Susan B. Dotson, wife, Buzzards Bay.

Metcalf, Sergeant Ralph S.—Mrs. Doris W. Metcalf, wife, Framingham.

Mediterranean Area

Connecticut

Evens, Corporal Jules G., Jr.—Mrs. Elvira Evens, mother, Greenwich.

Flynn, Corporal Joseph E.—Richard F. Flynn, father, Unionville.

Moewan, Corporal William H.—Charles F. Moewan, brother, Montville.

Struzinski, Private Peter J.—Charles Struzinski, father, Branford.

Wachter, Private J.—Joseph Wachter, father, Glastonbury.

Maine

Bragdon, Private Arthur P.—Mrs. Olive E. Bragdon, wife, Wytopitlock.

Jenness, Private First Class Alvin—Mrs. Barbara P. Jenness, wife, Cumberland Center.

Labbe, Private Conrad V., Jr.—Conrad V. Labbe, Sr., father, Lewiston.

Laburge, Private Edward J.—Mrs. Amanda J. Laburge, mother, South Portland.

Woodbury, Private Frederick E.—Mrs. Grace Woodbury, mother, Brewer.

Massachusetts

Anderson, First Lieut. Anders T.—Mrs. Pella Anderson, mother, Belmont.

Bell, Second Lieut. Louis H.—Mrs. Dorothy M. Bell, wife, Stockbridge.

Bussey, First Lieut. Harold F.—Mrs. Anita Bussey, wife, Roxbury.

Cohen, Private Samuel D.—Mrs. Rebecca Cohen, mother, Revere.

Couture, Private Walter—Mrs. Agnes Couture, mother, Springfield.

Cundiff, Private First Class Amos R.—Mrs. Constance Nancy Cundiff, wife, Holyoke.

Debernardo, Private John J.—Mrs. Clementine Debernardo, mother, Boston.

Delisle, Corporal Clarence C.—Israel Delisle, father, North Adams.

Duggan, Private Paul E.—Mrs. Anna Duggan, wife, Dalton.

Dunkerton, Private Albert F.—Mrs. Gertrude C. Dunkerton, mother, Auburn.

Howard, Private Paul F.—Mrs. Mary E. Howard, mother, Whitman.

Kapetanis, Private George N.—Mrs. Bessie Kapetanis, mother, Springfield.

Keener, Sergeant John D.—Mrs. Rita Doris Keener, wife, Chelmsford.

Kosteliniak, Private Henry J.—Martin Kosteliniak, brother, Adams.

Lofty, Private Michael—Mrs. Sarah Lofty, mother, Medway.

McIntyre, Private John J.—Mrs. Katherine McIntyre, mother, Mansfield.

Rohan, Private Donald—Mrs. Mable E. Rohan, mother, Ware.

Sigouin, Sergeant Philip—Mrs. Della M. Sigouin, mother, Lowell.

Thibodeau, Private Donald P.—Mrs. Victoria Thibodeau, mother, Pittsfield.

New Hampshire

Brown, Private First Class Willice E.—Mrs. Margaret L. Brown, mother, Dover.

Cote, Private Francis X., Jr.—Mrs. Marie G. Cote, mother, Manchester.

Doud, Private Robert C.—Mrs. Alice L. Doud, mother, Peterborough.

Maple, Private Guy N.—Mrs. Mary Maple, mother, Manchester.

Munro, Private First Class John F.—John Munro, father, Nashua.

Rhode Island

Bengston, Sergeant Everett A.—Mrs. Signy M. Colavito, mother, East Providence.

Berard, Private Clarence J.—Mrs. Eva Berard, mother, Providence.

Godin, Sergeant Alfred E.—Mrs. Godin, mother, Central Falls.

Hannaway, Private First Class Terence J.—Joseph J. Hannaway, father, Central Falls.

Meunier, Private Joseph—Joseph N. Meunier, brother, West Warwick.

Nicola, Private Ernest—Aberico Nicola, father, Providence.

Ryan, Private Stephen F.—Stephen F. Ryan, father, East Providence.

Vermont

Bell, 1st Lieut. Alfred H.—Mrs. Cecile F. Bell, wife, West Rutland.

Orr, 2nd Lieut. Ward H.—Rose M. Orr, father, Windsor.

Middle Eastern Area

Massachusetts

Schimke, First Lieutenant Robert S.—Mrs. Emil Schimke, mother, South Hadley Falls.

Southwest Pacific Area

Connecticut

Manley, Technical Sergeant George E.—Mrs. Carrie Manley, mother, Ansonia.

Massachusetts

Brown, Staff Sergeant Robert C.—Mrs. Mary E. Brown, wife, Stoneham.

Fleming, Private Walter F.—Mrs. Agnes Fleming, mother, Boston.

Vote for Soldiers Is Planned in N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 27 (AP)—A special session of the State Legislature some time in February was anticipated today following a declaration by Governor Blood he intends to take action to insure votes for servicemen.

The Governor made his declaration last night at an American Legion dinner at Nashua. He did not set a specific date but indicated the legislators would convene next month to advance the Sept. 12 primary date so ballots for the November election can be mailed early to the Armed forces.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

The Little Theatre presents Raymond Gilbert and Victoria Covington, Shakespearean artists, in scenes from the Classics in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m.

Friday

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Italian Galleries" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Miss Avery will speak on "Germany—The Year of Defeat" in the Copley-Plaza Hotel at 10:45 a. m.

Ludlow Griscom will speak on "Modern Ideas on Bird Species, Their Variations, Age and Origin" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Bowles Sees Food Cost Up If Drive for Subsidy Fails

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, told the Senate Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education today that he feels "more optimistic" about the nation's "bad" clothing situation, but warned that the OPA cannot hold food prices unless Congress gives it a full $1,500,000,000 for consumer subsidies.

The Price Administrator, who reported that the OPA has come into new public appreciation in the last few months, testified in the Committee's investigation of the economic plight of white collar workers after William H. Davis National War Labor Board Chairman, called a proposal of Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, Committee Chairman, for a $25 minimum wage for every American family unfeasible.

While describing the white-collar group and the 10,000,000 families of men in the armed services as the only groups that have failed to gain economically in this war, Mr. Bowles pointed to the OPA's achievement in keeping the cost of living approximately even since last April.

He admitted that the OPA bases its success on the cost of living index of the Bureau of Labor statistics which Congress of Industrial Organizations President Philip Murray told the Committee has registered less than half of the actual cost of living since the war began.

Mr. Bowles refused to comment on the accuracy of the BLS index but corrected Mr. Murray's impression that the index did not take into account "black market" prices, or substitutions of higher priced goods when low-priced lines are not available.

Other price disclosures made by Mr. Bowles were these:

Clothing is OPA's "greatest worry" both as to price and deterioration.

The clothing trade is protesting against the WPB-OPA decision to require production at cost or at loss for individual items, so long as the industry makes an overall profit.

The OPA Administrator feels "more optimistic" about the low-priced clothing situation, but "there's been time wasted."

OPA has started a new price enforcement program, using local board clerks four hours a week for price scouting. Results have been "remarkable."

In reply to Congressional talk of a compromise on subsidies, the OPA can "barely get by" with the $1,500,000,000 it has asked for consumer subsidies, plus price supports.

Even with the full amount, the OPA's job will be "ticklish," anything less than a perfect job will make the NWLB's job of holding wages impossible.

Mr. Bowles attributed the disappearance of low-cost clothing from the market to failure of the United States to freeze production categories as Great Britain and Canada did at the outset of the war. Here, he said, production was more or less guided by the profits manufacturers saw in different lines. Efforts to correct the situation are now meeting with stiff opposition, but Mr. Bowles declared,

"I think we should have the goods. I feel strongly about it."

Pointing to the disadvantageous position of the white-collar and service groups today, Mr. Bowles presented figures to the Committee, showing that business bankruptcies were half their usual number last year, that corporation profits were at record heights; that factory workers in 1943 had income 31 per cent above the 1941 level, and that farm groups had a net income 93 per cent above 1941.

Mr. Davis explained to the committee how the "Little Steel" formula works, describing it as "just a wedge in the door" now that most raises permissible under it have been granted. He called attention to the fact that the board has no jurisdiction over salaries of Federal employees, in the classified service, state or municipal empolyees, or over school teachers' salaries.

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Fine needlework puts wear into Style.

In a Rogers Peet Clearance, you get "a long measure of wearing pleasure"—for less.

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852 were $65
929 were $55
$45 now.

OVERCOATS
521 were $80
440 were $75
976 were $65
$55 now.

OVERCOATS
712 were $95
135 were $85
201 were $80
1699 were $75
$65 now.

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All, *all-wool!*
Not only *all-wool*—but all new wool. No re-used or re-processed wool. No substitutes of any sort.

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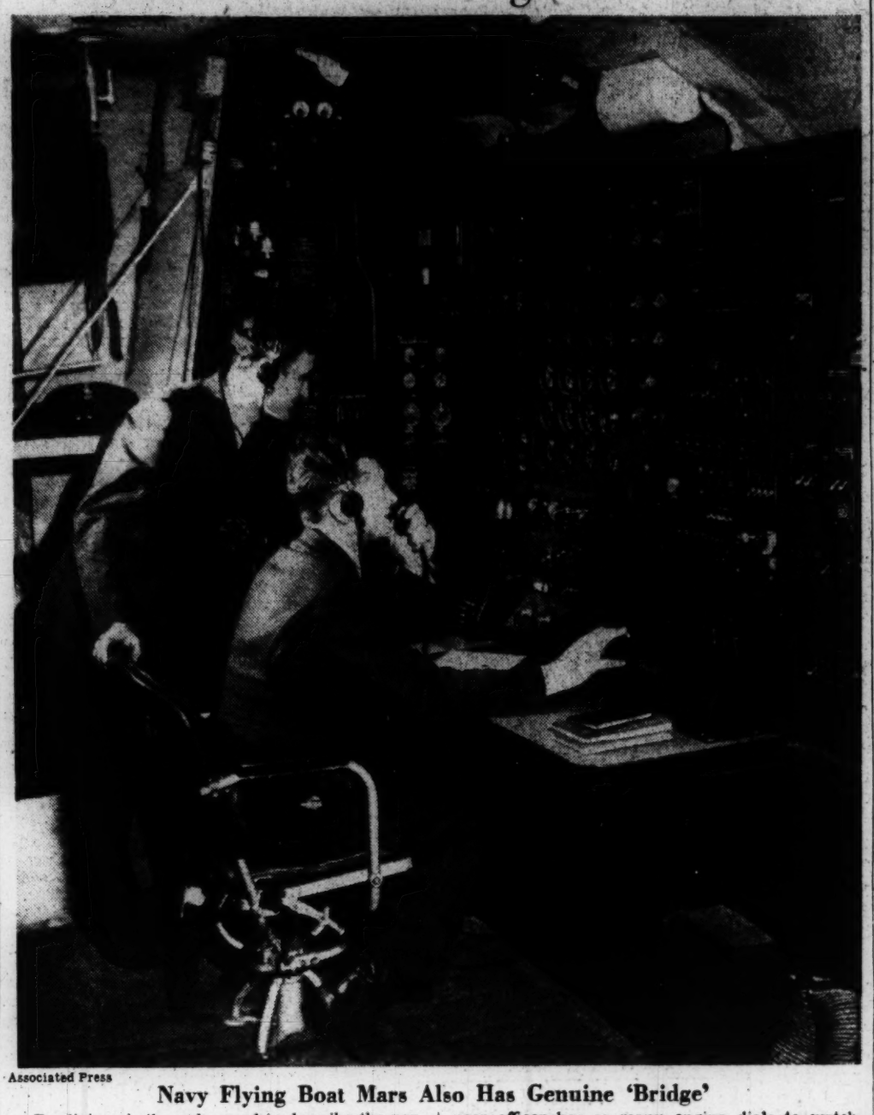

Associated Press

Navy Flying Boat Mars Also Has Genuine 'Bridge'

Prodigious is the only word to describe the new Navy flying boat Mars, built by the Glenn L. Martin Company of Baltimore. Her wing measures 200 feet and, standing on its tip, would reach to the top of a 20-story building. Her captain strolls a genuine "bridge," and the craft's hull contains space equal to a 14-room house. In fact, its engineer officer has so many engine dials to watch that he has his own control panel separate from the pilot. Shown here at the engineering panel are Clovis A. Norwood, left, Chief A. M. M., and Ensign Albert H. Geck, Flight Engineer, of San Diego, Calif. Engineers are expected to watch operations of the Mars carefully.

Dewey Shelves Definite Word on Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27—Opinion persisted here Jan. 26 that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey does intend, as unofficially intimated by persons close to him and by the press, to accept the 1944 Republican presidential nomination if the party's National Convention offers it to him when it meets in Chicago on June 26 to nominate.

This impression prevails although the Governor Jan. 26 again refused to clarify the enigma for the Albany press corps in renewed efforts to smoke him out on whether he intends to alter his iterated public and official disavowal of candidacy in the face of outside report that this will be the status quo of his position right up to, but not beyond, the convention hour that his acceptance might be overwhelmingly sought. Word from the Governor's Office was that he was busy working on his budget.

The spotlight on the looming Dewey position in the national Republican picture intensified for reporters who cover the Empire State Capital this week following newspaper accounts of the Republican National Committee meeting in Chicago week before last, at which New York State leaders close to Mr. Dewey were said to be encouragingly receptive concerning his availability if nominated and his service if elected.

Insistent Demand Needed

The view that the New York Governor is very much a candidate was heightened for observers with the publication of newspaper articles by three Washington political correspondents last week based on an off-the-record luncheon talk with Mr. Dewey concerning the rumors that his New York emissaries, National Committeeman J. Russel Sprague and Republican State Chairman Edwin F. Jaeckle, had unmistakably conveyed that his acceptance could be counted upon if the demand were proportionately overwhelming. The writers—Roscoe Drummond of The Christian Science Monitor; James L. Wright of the Buffalo Evening News, and Dewey L. Fleming of the Baltimore Sun—discussed the situation with Mr. Dewey in New York City on Jan. 14.

The Washington dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, cited by the Albany correspondents, stated:

"If the Republican Party decides that it wants Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York as its 1944 presidential nominee, he will accept.

"There no longer need be any doubt as to Governor Dewey's position. It was always logical that he would take the nomination if it came to him. Now it can be said without qualification that his acceptance is certain.

"At the same time, Governor Dewey does not intend to alter one iota his stated position of not being an avowed candidate right up to the decision of the convention itself, and he will not depart from this stand even if it fatally endangers his getting the nomination."

From Washington Mr. Drummond wired this comment: "I have every reason to stand on the authenticity of these statements."

The trio of reports substantially verified the conviction of politicians at Chicago that a pro-Dewey boom was very much in order.

Current clarification of them here thus far is confined to a statement by the Governor's Press Secretary, James C. Hagerty, that "the Governor's Office never announces who has conferred with the Governor, although it will confirm or deny any conference if the other parties involved make the announcement — neither Mr. Drummond, Mr. Fleming nor Mr. Wright have so announced"; and that, as to whether the Governor had indicated or done "anything which would lead the reporters to the conclusion they drew," he "neither publicly nor privately made such a statement to anyone."

War Veterans $100-$300 Now in President's Hands

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Veterans of this war will get amounts ranging from $100 to $300 mustering out pay under terms of a bill approved quickly by both houses of Congress and sent to the White House.

The compromise bill which is the result of a recommendation made by President Roosevelt that some financial arrangement be made for returning veterans provides:

1. Three hundred dollars for all those servicemen and women who served overseas or in Alaska.

2. Two hundred dollars for all who had served more than 60 days within the continental United States.

3. One hundred dollars for those who when honorably discharged had served less than 60 days in the United States.

Under the measure servicemen up to the rank of captain are eligible for this mustering out bonus. Those over 38 who had been discharged at their own request and those who have spent their active duty going to service-conducted schools are not eligible.

The measure is expected to cost about $3,000,000,000 and with discharges running about 70,000 a month there is an immediate need for about $250,000,000.

The measure as finally approved was a compromise. The House had set the $300 limit as opposed to the Senate wish to push the maximum of $500. There had been demands voiced in both Houses that veterans get as much as $700.

The House passed the bill 277 to 103. The Senate approved by a voice vote.

Veterans organizations who have followed the debate on mustering out pay with interest are all in favor of such financial aid to war veterans.

One reason advanced for keeping the figure on mustering out pay down was that it could not confuse the issue of a future drive for a soldier bonus.

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Elizabeth Arden

More heating to do

...that's why coal is scarce

The ordinary anthracite-burning furnace was the first popular central heating plant. It is today the mainstay in millions of American homes—economical—dependable—requiring minimum attention from the householder. The shortage of other fuels has brought a widespread return to this practical heating unit.

But the years before the war saw a rapidly accelerated trend toward the use of mechanical coal firing devices. Highly efficient, they make the anthracite heating plant completely automatic. They stoke and remove ashes—a thermostat controls the drafts and dampers. They bring the same even temperatures and freedom from care provided by other automatic heater types—plus anthracite's low cost and constant reliability. The end of the war will start a tremendous demand for these mechanical furnacemen and widely increase the use of anthracite as one fuel of which availability is assured for many generations to come.

The present emergency finds anthracite called on to do an enormous job. As with steel, copper, gasoline and other commodities, war needs must come first. And anthracite must be supplied for thousands of additional homes, apartment and business places as allocated by the Government.

Lehigh Navigation Coal Company, which operates the mines in Panther Valley and sells its products under the name of "Old Company's Lehigh," boosted production and shipped over a million more tons last year than in 1942, an increase of 33.84%. The Company's modernization program is in full swing. Its new machinery and methods have been a big help in producing more coal for six consecutive years. But it has taken hard work as well, and the present doubling of 1938's output reflects great credit on Panther Valley miners and their helpers. They have put in more days and longer hours—accomplished more with smaller numbers, for hundreds of young miners have gone to the armed forces.

Of this you may be certain always—that every ton of coal from Panther Valley sold under the "Old Company's Lehigh" trademark is good *clean* coal, long-burning and full of healthful heat. It is sold by dependable dealers who are doing their best to supply customers equitably according to Government allocations.

• • •

Lehigh Navigation Coal Company Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. It is one of a group of enterprises so owned, which are notable for the efficiency and usefulness of their service to the public.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company

OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH

More Senior Hostesses Planned by the Y.W.C.A.

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In the future more senior hostesses will be on duty at the Boston Y. W. C. A. to help keep open house for servicemen each week end.

It has been found that the enlisted men often seek out the older women to talk to. Usually mothers whose sons are in the service too have a faculty of drawing out the shy lads and setting them at ease. Frequently the boys are just in from long periods at sea and find it hard to adjust themselves to people again. Perhaps all that's needed is for the senior hostesses to introduce them to some of the junior hostesses, but whatever the situation, the older women's mature experience has proved a happifying asset all around.

It was in view of all this that the senior hostesses met for the first time as a group and exchanged experiences yesterday afternoon. They were enthusiastic over the growth of the week-end programs, which include Saturday night dances and Sunday open house, and eager to improve their service. Mrs. Felix W. Knauth, Chairman of the Recreation Committee, hopes to enlist more senior workers so that no one in these busy days need come too often.

Several of the women reported how much the men and their mothers appreciate it when a hostess writes a mother-to-mother letter telling the faraway parent that she has just seen her boy and how he looks. Besides offering to do this more often, the senior hostesses plan always to have along a needle and thread to fasten a wandering button or darn a sock.

Only trained hostesses are allowed to serve. The next training course starts tomorrow evening when Miss Anne Beatty of the U. S. O. and Mrs. Stephen Gifford, Chairman of the Officers Wives Club, will discuss "Pointers on Hostessing in Boston." Miss Beatty, incidentally, reminded the women yesterday that a great many of the men in the Coast Guard and Navy come from small towns and farms and often feel lost in the city. They want someone to talk to who reminds them of home.

The course comprises four Friday sessions and includes talks on social procedure, personal grooming, the privilege of being a hostess, what men expect from a hostess, recreation pointers, and the relation between junior hostesses and service women. At the final meeting on Feb. 18, Mrs. Thomas Claflin, President of the Y. W. C. A., will present the hostess badges.

Serving on the Recreation Committee with Mrs. Knauth are Mrs. Richard K. Thorndike, Mrs. Stephen W. Gifford, Mrs. Jonathan Chace, Mrs. Harold R. Keller, and Mrs. Richard A. Ehrlich. Miss Wynona A. Goddard is director of the recreation program.

Friday Programs

Women's Republican Organization of Massachusetts—Luncheon meeting at 12:30, 46 Beacon Street. Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, will speak on "Soldier Voting"; Mrs. Addison B. Green, Vice-Chairman of the Republican State Committee and Mrs. Alfred B. Williams, Republican National Committeewoman, will report on the meeting held in Chicago on Jan. 10. A meeting of the Council of Presidents will be held at 11 a. m., Mrs. Maude M. Johnson presiding.

Winchester Fortnightly — Mrs. Kenneth B. Hiscoe is opening her home at 1 Lagrange Street for the concluding musicale of the Fortnightly sponsored opera appreciation course; 10:30 a. m.

Daughters of the Revolution—Mrs. Raymond D. Fales will speak on "Old Massachusetts Churches" at a meeting at 9 Walnut Street at 2 o'clock. The Deliverance Monroe Chapter will he hostess.

Women's Organists' Club of Boston—Under the auspices of the Roxbury Women in Council, the member will present a program entitled "Historical Roxbury" in Masonic Temple, 171 Warren Street, at 2:30 p. m.

Roxbury Women in Council—Presidents' Day will be celebrated with the above mentioned program by the Women Organists. The meeting is in charge of the Education and Science Committee.

Greenwood Woman's Club—Charles E. Pelletier of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will speak at 2 p. m., in the Greenwood Union Church.

Daughters of the American Colonists — "Life in Colonial Times" will be the subject of a talk by the Rev. Laurence L. Barber of Arlington at the Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m. Miss Louise Lovell, State Regent, will preside.

Radcliffe Girls of the Chorus

By a Staff Photographer

In Coming United Nations Benefit at College

Part of the chorus line, which will add color and gaiety to the United Nations War Relief Benefit at Radcliffe College Saturday night, are, left to right—Francine Bogart, Patricia Leghorn, Carold Crandall, Rosalyn Landon. The college hopes to break last year's record by realizing more than the $750 taken in then. The affair will be held in the gymnasium and at Agassiz House from 5:30 p. m. until midnight, and will include boogie-woogie piano adaptations of old tunes, an old-fashioned melodrama, burlesques, and ballet.

Melrose Flier Helps to Sink Rabaul Ships

NEW GEORGIA, Solomon Islands, Jan. 24. Delayed. (AP)—A dozen Navy fliers who pleaded for one more crack at the Japanese, and three Marine pilots sank most of the ships the enemy had anchored in the harbor of Rabaul today.

Twelve of the 18 torpedo planes which made the noon hour attack were flown by members of a Navy squadron due to have gone to Australia a week ago for a month's rest.

As their leader, Lieut. Henry Jackson, Melrose, Mass., explained: "We've trained so hard for a Rabaul strike and had such bad weather every time we tried to get in that we volunteered to stay on until we could get a really good crack at the Nips. We got it today in perfect weather. Everyone got back okay and now we're ready for Sydney."

Using 2,000-pound bombs, the Navy fliers sank or badly damaged five cargo ships at Simpson Harbor while the Marines accounted for four ships in adjoining Keravia Bay and set a tanker afire by strafing.

Three Marine fliers found that their bombs wouldn't release, and the other three got the four ships at Keravia Bay. Lieut. Joe Davis, Denver, Col., struck and sank two ships moored together at Keravia Bay.

Lieut. Stephen Painter, New Orleans, got a direct hit on a fairly large ship which blew up. Lieut. Elmer Hosking, Washingtonville, N. Y., hit another. An enemy 12.6 millimeter shell went between Lieutenant Hosking's legs and lodged in his parachute without injuring him.

Gunners from several Avenger planes hit one Zero which was possibly destroyed. Lieutenant Davis' gunner. Staff Sergt. George West, Fort Myers, Fla., drew smoke from another.

Lieut. (JG) Robert Deveer, Palmer Road, Bronxville, N. Y., Richard Bennett, Mars Hill, Maine, pilots, dropped bombs on a ship which photographs showed sinking.

Fourth Estate Lodge

Members of the Kilwinning Club of Boston are to exemplify the Third Degree in Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. & M., at the Boston Masonic Temple Feb. 7. Another feature of the meeting will be a fraternal visitation by Right Worshipful Dugald MacCallum, Secretary of Fourth Estate Lodge.

25 Middlesex Farmers Awarded 'A' Pennants

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., Jan. 27 — Award of "A" pennants for outstanding effort in producing food on their farms during 1943 were given to 25 Middlesex County farmers today. The awards were made by Governor Saltonstall on behalf of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. This is the first time in this part of the country that awards of this kind have been made to farmers.

The 25 farmers, many of them accompanied by their wives, sisters or mothers, were recommended for the award by the trustees of the Middlesex County Extension Service. This service was represented by its President, Nathaniel I. Bowditch, who is also President of the Society for Promoting Agriculture.

"Middlesex County," said Mr. Bowdich, "has long taken the lead in agricultural effort and for this reason the society decided to try out the idea of awarding an "A" pennant to farmers within this county. As an experiment, 25 awards are being made today.

"You winners have been chosen among the 5,000 farmers in Middlesex County as examples of the place farmers are taking in the great war effort to produce food."

Citations accompanied each of the pennants:

The award winners were:

Joseph H. Decatur of Wayland, one of the largest truck farmers in the county, increased his acreage last year under extreme labor difficulties.

Walter S. Hopkins, of Reading, efficient production by the use of schoolboys.

William G. Potter, of Lexington, efficient hog grower.

Robert C. Cobb, of Littleton, unusual poultry business.

Alfred R. Jenks, of West Acton, who diversified farm activities.

Louis Flerra, of West Acton, efficient apple grower. He also grew 45 acres.

Donald L. Priest, of Groton.

John Brex, of Dracut, in the general farm operations.

Clifford S. Wright, of South Sudbury; efficient dairy farm.

F. Wendell Putnam, Jr., of Acton Centerfi poultry and fruit farmer.

J. S. Eisenhaure, of North Reading; general farm and greenhouse.

Paul Swanson, of Carlisle, efficient poultry farm.

Maurice C. Eugley, of North Reading, poultry farm.

Loren D. Brown, of Hudson, efficient poultry farmer.

John A. Kimball, dairy and poultry farm.

Frederick G. Woodworth, of Littleton, poultry farm.

Graham Brothers, of Burlington examples of men who have made this area a leading marketing gardening section.

Alfred and Charles Thompson, of Framingham; vegetable farm.

Robert N. Lingham, of Littleton, diversified farm.

Koulas Farm of Chelmsford. Two brother Thomas, and Charles and a daughter Pearl Koula; excellent farm work.

Edwin H. Osterman of Tewksbury; dairy farm.

William H. Davis, of Sudbury, dairy and market garden farm.

Silas F. Jenness, of South Natick; market garden.

Leo A. Makela, of Townsend; pouutry farm.

Thomas J. McGrath, of Concohr; potato and truck gardener.

3,000 Animals Aided by Society

During the past year 3,063 complaints of cruelty or maltreatment of animals were investigated by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, according to a report read at the annual meeting of the Society recently.

Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President, also disclosed that the Society had prosecuted 55 persons and obtained convictions against 47. In the same period, homes were found for more than 3,000 animals, and 874 lost animals were returned to their owners.

The Society re-elected as officers: Dr. Rowley, President; Eric H. Hansen, Executive Vice-President; Carles G. Bancroft, Vice-President; Albert A. Pollard, Treasurer; William A. Swallow, Secretary; and retained the law firm of Peabody, Brown, Rowley & Storey as counsel.

Dairymen Blame U. S.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 27 (AP)—A charge that "the emergency" faced by Connecticut dairymen was "entirely a Federal responsibility" was made in a petition by the Legislature's agriculture committee placed today before the General Assembly for action.

Union Sues Union Under Labor Law

First suit to be brought by one labor union against another labor union for causing a strike, under the provisions of the new Smith-Connally anti-strike act, was filed in federal court here today.

Damages of $25,000 were asked by the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations against what is now a local union of the Leather Workers' Union of the American Federation of Labor.

The altercation between the two labor organizations in the leather center of New England, the Peabody-Salem-Danvers district, produced a strike of two weeks and a half last November and brought temporary Army occupation of 13 plants.

The strike was called by a group which last summer seceded from the C. I. O. union and became an independent organization. The walkout was directed against the C. I. O. union. It developed out of refusal to two members of the independent to pay C. I. O. dues, as required by a closed shop contract the C. I. O. union had with the employers. After the tieup the independent went into the A. F. of L.

"The Smith-Connally Act provides that anyone who has suffered damages may sue the persons or parties responsible who have caused or participated in a strike which has been called without following the provisions of the act," Sidney S. Grant of Angoff and Grant, who represented the C. I. O. union in court today, said. "This is the first suit by one union against another.

"It is a suit for loss of wages to the C. I. O. members whose factories were forced to shut down by the strike, for loss of dues to the Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the C. I. O. and for damage to a truck.

"The plaintiffs named as losing wages number 297. They lost from $18 up to about $150, depending on the time their plants were shut down. The total loss of wages cited amounts to a little short of $16,000.

"The truck was one bought by the union to make coal deliveries to tanneries which were forced to lay off C. I. O. members through inability to operate when Haverhill coal dealers refused to deliver coal. The truck was damaged by the strikers when making deliveries.

"The Fur and Leather Workers' Union is suing the other union, its officers and shop stewards."

"The suit follows a ruling by the New England War Labor Board after the strike upholding the C. I. O. contract and requiring that the two men whose discharge led to the walkout pay their dues to the Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the C. I. O. as a condition of return to their jobs.

Soldier Vote Is Chief Issue Before Connecticut Assembly

The Week In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 27—With some of its members chafing under their self-imposed limitation rule, the Connecticut General Assembly hewed pretty strictly to the line this week in a special session called to enact a list of specified war measures.

In the opening day of the session Monday, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin outlined the subjects he has asked the Legislature to consider, and both houses adopted a resolution limiting their business to the prepared agenda.

This covers seven matters:

1. Changes in the election laws to provide a simplified absentee ballot and registration procedure for men and women in service.

2. Extension of the Governor's emergency war powers to Feb. 1, 1945.

3. Milk price legislation.

4. Restoration of the nine-day grace period allowed before a verbal lease can be terminated for non-payment of rent.

5. Legislation to permit joint operation of an airport by two or more municipalities, or by the State and one or more municipalities.

6. Permitting Bristol to add to its water supply, because of increased population and an emergency shortage that occurred last fall.

7. Extension of the voting hours for the convenience of war workers.

Ten bills prepared by the Legislative Council have been introduced to carry out the seven proposals.

Milk legislation is perhaps the weakest point in the program. The bill calls only for a legislative statement urging the Federal government to come to the aid of Connecticut milk producers. Legislators not content with this proposal may succeed in writing a stronger measure that the Assembly would accept.

State to Buy Coal

The State of Connecticut went into the coal business this week. Governor Baldwin announced receipt of approval from the Solid Fuels Administration for War of a program under which the State Government will buy low volatile bituminous coal at the mines and direct its delivery in Connecticut areas of acute fuel shortage. A revolving fund of $50,000 has been set up to handle the financing.

Area fuel offices will report weekly inventories of coal stocks as a basis for the allocations.

Re-employment Plan

The Connecticut Plan for Re-employment is getting into operation. Stamford has a demonstration center for the reception and referral of returning servicemen in operation. Mayors of cities and selectmen of towns have been to Hartford to hear the plan outlined and are expected to proceed with local organization of the program.

Organization in the local community is the key to the plan, being urged by a special State commission headed by Carl A. Gray, Plainville manufacturer. Returning servicemen, if available for work immediately, would be referred by their draft boards to the United States Employment Service for placement. Those who, because of disability or any other special problem, are not immediately ready to take up civilian jobs would be sent to a so-called vestibule center where they would be interviewed. Only then would they go on to rehabilitation, job training and eventual placement.

In the Stamford model the vestibule center is a Bureau of Occupational Guidance, headed by a psychologist. The work of such agencies as the schools, the Veterans Commission and the Red Cross is co-ordinated through a central committee in the town, functioning as part of Stamford's Post War Planning Council.

Next State-wide step will be a course of training for employment interviewers to call their attention to the special problems they may expect to encounter as men come back from the battle fronts.

Fall River's Textile Tie-up Put Up to Federal Government

Strikers in Fall River's textile tie-up, the biggest in New England, were reported today to be willing to go back to work if the Federal Government asked them.

Otherwise, the deadlock, which has proved the most baffling in this region since the war began, seemed likely to run on interminably. Persistent efforts of both State and Federal mediators have so far failed to make a dent in the stoppage, which began Dec. 13.

As yet no reply has been received by Governor Saltonstall to his telegram of last week urging the National War Labor Board to take jurisdiction in the walkout, the Governor's office reported today.

Why the National WLB should avoid getting into so big a strike, which involves some war production, has made a puzzle in labor circles.

Leather Dispute

Two months ago when a similar jurisdictional dispute between labor unions held up leather production around Peabody and Salem, the National WLB called on the strikers to go back to their jobs, and when they refused, passed the case on to President Roosevelt, who eventually ordered the War Department to take over. Army seizure of 13 tanneries found the strikers ready to go back under government auspices, and ended the strike.

More have been made idle by the trouble at Fall River. While the strikers probably number only around 800, they are key craftsmen and their walkout has closed two corporations and severely cut down production in three others. In all some 6,000 are out of work, it was estimated at Fall River today.

Chief source of the quarrel between labor unions is a secret agreement between the Manufacturers' Association and the Textile Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations providing that two C. I. O. apprentices be put in each mill to learn the trade of loom fixing.

Another Issue

The second issue at dispute is a seniority provision in the written contract calling for promotion of the senior weaver when there is a vacancy among the loom fixers. The senior weaver might be a C. I. O. man.

Both of these plans threatened the existence of the Loom Fixers' Union, an old independent organization, its leaders felt, and they immediately walked out. They were then joined by two other independent craft unions. However, the C. I. O. last year won collective bargaining rights in the mills through a National Labor Relations Board election, and has the legalities behind it.

Possibility of many of the mills being permanently closed if the dispute is not ended is seen among State officials, chiefly because if the loom fixers do not go back into the mills there will not be enough available to keep them operating.

If the President should order the plants taken over and the strikers should return, that would not settle the dispute, it was pointed out in the industry at Fall River today. It would get the mills going again, but postpone cleaning up of the issue, which is simply a conflict between two differing types of labor organization.

Fish Prices Cut By OPA Roll-Back

New England housewives, usually so dependent upon fish for their Friday dinners, found new reduced prices—amounting to approximately 20 per cent—in effect today in most stores as the result of an OPA roll-back order.

Indications today were that one of the largest Boston fish markets would note prices as follows: Whole haddock, 21 to 23 cents a pound; steak cod, 35 cents; sliced halibut, 42 cents; haddock fillets, 40 cents; yellow tail flounder fillets, 39 cents; gray sole, 53 cents.

These prices will vary somewhat, depending on the type of store, the dealer's net cost for fish, and added transportation charges. Meantime, OPA announced that uniform dollars-and-cents community ceiling prices, based on these new margins, are being prepared and will be ready within a couple of weeks.

Dennis Accepts Order

Lawrence Dennis, author and publisher of Becket, Mass., will report to Federal officials at Washington, D. C., in accordance with an order by the Federal Court at Boston, he has agreed. He was indicted with 29 others by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of conspiracy to impair the morale of American armed forces. Pre-trial hearings are expected to be held in Washington.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
3:15 p. m.—Liston to Liebert.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music to Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade; Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTWO Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Julia Sanderson's Program.
5:00 p. m.—"Damsant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest; Songs.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news
7:15 p. m.—"Melody Sweethearts."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Music for Moderns.
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler Reporting.
8:30 p. m.—"Human Adventure," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter.
9:15 p. m.—"Believe It or Not."
9:30 p. m.—"Ask Your OPA." Roundtable.
10:00 p. m.—Henry Gladstone, news.
10:15 p. m.—Keys to Melody.
10:30 p. m.—Judge Marvin Jones: "Food."
10:45 p. m.—Drama; Music; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—"Brazil Presents"
11:30 p. m.—Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Brown stamps "R," "S," "T" and "U" now valid; all expire Jan. 29.

Brown stamps "V" now valid; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13, "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J," now valid; expire Feb. 20.

Green stamps "K," "L," and "M" became valid Feb. 1; expire March 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. Period 3 coupons also good until March 14 (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

$100,000 Suit Goes to the Jury

After a four-day trial in the United States District Court at Boston, the $100,000 libel suit brought by Louis G. Balsam of Cambridge, former OPA Regional Food Administrator for New England, against Fulton Lewis, Jr., Mutual Broadcasting Company radio commentator, was given to the jury at 12:25 p. m. today.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., using his judicial privilege to comment, said "I think the defendant was reckless in what he broadcast. I say to you that I think the statements he made did damage to the plaintiff, but this is not binding on you."

At the end of his charge, after Attorney Henry M. Leen, representing Mr. Lewis had drawn his attention to certain parts of the charge, the Judge said to the jury, "I went a step too far in using the word 'reckless' in describing the broadcast. I withdraw that word. Any comment of mine on any fact does not bind you. You are on oath to apply the law as I give it, but to see the facts as you see them."

Republican Club to Hear Saltonstall and Cook

Governor Saltonstall and Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook will be the principal speakers at the fifty-third annual dinner meeting of the Republican Club of Massachusetts tonight at the Hotel Statler, Boston, it has been announced.

Mr. Cook, who has worked with Congress on the soldier-vote issue, is expected to report on latest developments in this important field of legislation.

Today on Short Waves

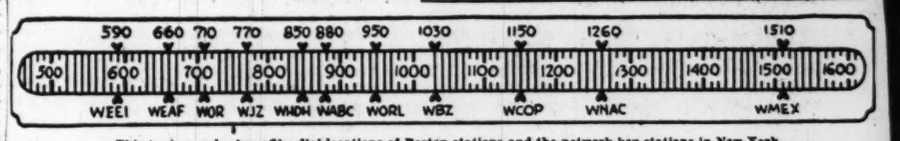
Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of Long Ago. YVBRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—7:54 p. m.—"Starlight." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Perspective. A talk by H. N. Brailsford. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Tomorrow's Pacific Programs." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6.30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America"; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Gilbert & Sullivan: "Pirates of Penzance"
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Gene Autry: Cowboy
3:30	News; Hollywood.	Studio orchestra; guest	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party;	Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	speaker	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Vets' Information	Concert Hall	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Julia Sanderson; piano-	Red Nichols' Orch.
4:45	Interview; Date	Concert Hall	'Young Widder Brown'	organ: songs; P Barnes	Tony Pastor's Orch.
5:00	"Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe	All Star Dance Parade.	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Alvino Rey's Or.
5:15	Follies; Quartet	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews"; sk.	Irish songs
5:30	American Women.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish songs
5:45		"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	'Page One'; News.	'Terry and the Pirates'	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	CBS World News	Newscast	Pres Birthday Ball; talk	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	D'Arrigo Serenader	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Studio orchestra; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	'Star for a Night'; Or.;	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James's Or.	amateurs; F. Kelly	J.W. Vandercook, news	"In the Gloaming"	News comments
7:30	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	Waltz Time; Music	Bob Burns; "Arkansas	"Confidentially Yours".	Studio speaker
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	Waltz Time; Music	Traveler"; Variety	Fred Lang, news	Studio speaker
8:00	Suspense; V. Bruce	Watch the World Go By	Fanny Brice; F. Morgan; Hanley Stafford;	Moods for Moderns	Studio speaker
8:15	The Locked Door'	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"The Aldrich Family,"	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Death Valley; News	'On What Basis Can		'Human Adventure'; dr.	Irish music
9:00	Major Bowes Amateur program	Russia and Poland Agree?"	Music Hall: B. Crosby; William Bendix, guest	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Handel's "Water Music"
9:15	Dinah Shore Show;	Vaughn Monroe's Or.	Joan Davis; J. Haley;	"Believe It or Not"	Classical Album: Handel's "Water Music"
9:30	dr.; music; guest	Dance orchestra; Dram.	show; Edw. E. Horton	Ask Your OPA; Round-	
9:45				table; 'Price Education'	
10:00	The First Line	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello; Va-	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service
10:15	The First Line	Musical program	riety; Janet Blair	Biographical Sketches.	Will Bradley's Orch.
10:30	"Romance"; Dick	"The Symphonette"	"March of Time"; dr.;	Marvin Jones: "Food"	Wayne King's Music
10:45	Haymes; g'st; or.	M. Piastro, conductor	guest speakers; orch.	Drama; Music; Weather	Bob Chester's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Count Basie's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Harry Green's Orch.	Weather; 'Off Record'	"Brazil Presents"	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:30	"Viva America";	Fishermen's program	Music of New World;	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End; music
11:45	Latin-Amer. Music	Dance orchestra; News	"Ways of the Sea"	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30	Music; News	'Alarm Clock'; music	News service	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Shopping talk	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	Food News; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	"Listen Milady"	News service	Louise Morgan inter.;	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Gwen Anderson; Wither	
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	School of the Air.	Breakfast Club	Talk; Church in Wild'd	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	This Living World	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Between the Lines	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
10:00	'Valiant Lady'; sk.	"Sweet River"; drama.	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	American Stories.	Music; 'Music by Cugat'	Olmsted's Story Dramas	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Helpmate"; drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Childr'n	Tops in Bands	Chet Gaylord, songs		Mason"
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Kick Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"; dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	Musical program
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'How'	News service; Talk
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Musical program
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Musical program; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	program	Hank Lawson's Music	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show; Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	"Hoedown"	kov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	"Luncheon With Lopez"	Treasury Star Parade
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Marv Foster"; sketch	John Stanley, news	Odds and Ends; Music
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriguez & Sutherland	'Guiding Light'; drama	News; Musical Roundup	Curtain Time, with
2:15	Serial drama	Mustery (helf, food facts	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Jean Harper
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	"Ladies Be Seated"	ht of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	"The Pepper Shaker";
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	"Ladies Be Seated"	Betty Crocker, talk	Mutual Goes Calling	News; Farm & Home
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs.	"A Woman of America"	Sheelah Carter, news.	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	Musical Poll of Hots	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots.	Red Cross program;	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Pres. Birthday Party.	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Show Tune Time	"Backstage Wife"	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars: News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Benny Goodman's Or.
4:30	Network program.	Concert Hall	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:45	Network: "Date"	Concert Hall	'Young Widder Brown'	Bob Stanley's Orch.	
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All Star Dance Parade.	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Harry James' Or
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women.	"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	Guest Star Theater	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Studio Orchestra; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news.	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"The Adventures of	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	'Dateline'; drama.	Nero Wolfe"; drama.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In Gloaming	Richard Bellinger, news
7:30	Friday on Br'dway	"The Lone Ranger";	Yankee Yarns	Sabby Lewis' Orchestra	Royal Light Quartet
7:45	soloist; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	Sabby Lewis' Orchestra	'You Shall Have Music'
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	Paul Neilson, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing

Gilbert and Sullivan—News of the Stage and Screen—Art Exhibition

'Pinafore' at Opera House Preceded by 'Trial by Jury'

Savoyards on the whole are amiable folks and cheerful companions for an afternoon or evening before the footlights. There may be some pernickety members of the clan who insist that everything must be thus and so if they are to be satisfied. But in general the admirers of Gilbert and Sullivan are not difficult to please. They may have an air of unresponsiveness before the house lights go down and the orchestra strikes up, but let them hear a few of the familiar songs and well-remembered witticisms and they begin to unbend.

So R. H. Burnside's Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company did not face a very onerous assignment yesterday afternoon in presenting "H. M. S. Pinafore" for the first time in the current engagement. "Trial by Jury" was the curtain raiser. Both pieces were repeated in the evening.

At the afternoon performance the company was obviously in a cheerful mood. They did not take too seriously, as indeed there was no reason that they should, the frequently recounted tale of this typically Gilbertian crew, which was more concerned with the tangles of romance than with the problems of naval warfare. Some of the voices seem a little light. But all things considered, they did substantial justice to the piece. And they were commendably careful to enunciate their words, so that all, or almost all, that they said or sung could be clearly understood.

Florenz Ames, who heads the company, is of course that perennially amusing First Lord of the Admiralty, the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., and he handles the role with the proper lightness of touch. Bertram Peacock, one of the veterans of the company, makes a round-faced good-natured Captain Corcoran, with the sturdy voice that the part requires. James Gerard, as Ralph Rackstraw, is of more serious demeanor, as befits a young man before the mast who is in love with the Captain's daughter. His voice does not seem so large as might be hoped but he makes it count.

Kathleen Roche is pretty in voice and appearance as the lovely Josephine. Catherine Judah sings the Buttercup songs clearly and comes to rescue of the plot at the proper moment with a typical Savoyard solution. Robert Pitkin, one of the long-practiced stalwarts in the cast, is a first rate Dick Deadeye.

"Trial by Jury" seemed in less fortunate case. Particularly at the beginning, the singers appeared to be saving themselves, or perhaps they were not quite in stride so early in the day. But the fun picked up with the arrival of Mr. Ames in judicial wig and gown. Miss Roche was a coquettish plaintiff, Mr. Peacock her pompous counsel, Frank Murray the casual defendant, and Mr. Pitkin the usher.

E. F. M.

'H. M. S. Pinafore'

At the Boston Opera House—R. H. Burnside's Gilbert and Sullivan company in a revival of the operetta, with Louis Kroll as musical director. The cast:

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B. ..... Florenz Ames
Captain Corcoran ..... Bertram Peacock
Ralph Rackstraw ..... James Gerard
Dick Deadeye ..... Robert Pitkin
Bill Bobstay ..... Robert Eckles
Bob Becket ..... Frank Murray
Tommy Tucker ..... Master Arthur Henderson
Josephine ..... Kathleen Roche
Cousin Hebe ..... Marie Valdez
Little Buttercup ..... Catherine Judah

J. Edward Bromberg, Annabella, and Louis Calhern
In "Jacobowsky and the Colonel," coming Monday to the Plymouth in Boston

Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon
As Marie and Pierre Curie in "Madame Curie," continuing for a second week at the State and Orpheum.

British Artist Presents First Show in U. S.

At Doll and Richards an exhibition of water colors by Frank Egginton, the British artist, is now on view. This is his first American exhibition.

There are pictures of Ireland and of the regions of the Rockies. Mr. Egginton has just returned from a long sojourn in the West, in the United States and Canada, where he prepared the many mountain views. He handles his brush in a painstaking manner, though he seeks to present the theme in generalizing contours and broad masses. He has an eye for the picturesque features and seems to be able to bring out the great contrasts between mountainous slopes and valleys. The stalwart fir trees provide an interesting foil in color and pattern. There are aquarelles of peaks and lakes of Banff and Jasper, Wyoming, Colorado, and Montana.

The Irish views of Mayo, Kerry, and Connemara are painted with feeling and grace. The artist characterizes the contours softened by mist delicately.

* * *

Grace Collier at Vose's

Flower paintings by Grace Collier will be on view through Feb. 12 at the Robert C. Vose Galleries. There are nearly two dozen canvases supplemented by some miniatures painted in water color on ivory.

Miss Collier is at home with flowers. She arranges them informally, and paints them with a grasp of their distinctive features. Most of her subjects are garden flowers, gathered by the artist, or presented to her by friends who cultivate them.

She paints with a fluent and confident brush, taking care not to bear down too vigorously and to preserve a characteristic elusiveness of contour. Her portrayal of roses is especially appropriate. There are several canvasas in this exhibition of felicitously depicted yellow, white, and pink roses. Other flowers in her repertoire are camellias, giant petunias, tulips, chrysanthemums, white violets, magnolia, dogwood, and gardenia.

The soft, filmy texture of Miss Collier's brushwork leads us to think these are pastels. Indeed, she achieves something of the pastel quality in her visualization. The backgrounds are adapted to the subjects, and they are appropriately subdued.

D. A.

Seats for Guild Play

Seats go on sale today at the box office of the Plymouth for the Theater Guild's production of Franz Werfel's "Jacobowsky and the Colonel," which opens Monday evening.

Goldwyn, Seeker of Talent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"It is the duty of motion picture producers to discover and develop talent," said Samuel Goldwyn in the course of a recent talk.

It was evident in the course of his remarks that he is most proud of his discernment of talent, and his record justifies that pride, for he can point to Gary Cooper, Ronald Colman, Vilma Banky, Belle Bennett, Lily Damita, and Anna Sten as players in whom he expressed a stubborn confidence. In "Whoopee," he likes to recall, he had three players, then little-known, who have since risen to prominence: Betty Grable, Lucille Ball, and Paulette Goddard.

His latest discovery is a high school boy, Farley Granger, whom he selected from 300 or more applicants for the part of the juvenile lead in "The North Star," which comes to the Keith Memorial Tuesday. Mr. Goldwyn believes that this youth will impress audiences because of the deep sincerity with which he plays his part.

* * *

Walter Brennan, who appeared first for Mr. Goldwyn in "The Barbary Coast," is still on the Goldwyn list of contract players. He, too, has an important part in "The North Star," which is naturally the picture that the producer most wished to talk about. He is particularly pleased that Russians approve of his picture.

"But this picture would never succeed if it had not proved to be entertainment when it was finished," Mr. Goldwyn insisted. "After all, the only real test of a film is that people in large numbers will pay money to see it. It is all very well to make something edifying and cultural, but in films those elements must be blended with entertainment values or all your efforts are in vain, and if a producer is not willing to recognize that he has missed his vocation."

* * *

He returned to his favorite topic, talent. His next production will be a musical in which Danny Kaye will have the lead, Mr. Goldwyn expressed satisfaction that he captured Mr. Kaye for the films, a medium in which he has not hitherto been known. He is also happy over his presentation of Anne Baxter, in the part of a simple peasant girl in "The North Star," and he added that Twentieth Century-Fox, for whom she had already worked several days on a film, relinquished her to him for "The North Star" believing that the experience would be good for her screen work.

"It all comes down to a question of personal integrity," Mr. Goldwyn went on. "I do not worry when I make a picture, knowing that I can do no more than put the best of myself into it, intellectually and emotionally. I have always found that there is always a response to anything done with love. For people fundamentally are alike the world over. The scene of 'The North Star' could just as well have been laid in the plains of Nebraska, apart from certain minor elements of local color. That is the kind of picture that interests me, one with the quality of the universal about it."

* * *

As Mr. Goldwyn talked it was plain that he is unusual in one respect: he has never become a complicated person where his film work is concerned. He can hold to a single line of thought with undeviating persistence. Nothing has changed his essential simplicity of outlook, for he finds one-syllable words largely sufficient as a means of expressing what he thinks. One can only conclude that he has never departed from an instinctively elemental outlook on what he has had to do, and it is perhaps this ability to concentrate on essentials that has enabled him to survive as an important independent producer where others have found it expedient to join forces with groups in what is one of the most intensively competitive activities in the modern business world.

He became insistent on only one point, and that is his confidence that the public is not tired of war pictures, but only of poor war pictures. A good picture, whether or not the subject is concerned with the war, will find a large audience, he believes. He gave as instance the best picture that came out of the first World War, "All Quiet on the Western Front," which was not produced until hostilities had ceased.

E. C. S.

Drawing by Kay Kato

Ruth Posselt
Who is giving a violin recital in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon

Plays in Prospect

Jacobowsky and the Colonel—At the Plymouth, beginning on Monday, evening. Play by Franz Werfel and Clifford Odets, staged by Elia Kazan, presented by the Theater Guild in association with Jack H. Skirball. Louis Calhern Annabella, and J. Edward Bromberg head the cast. Stewart is designing the settings. The engagement here is for a fortnight prior to New York.

Gilbert and Sullivan—R... H. Burnside's company at the Boston Opera House, in the second and final week of a fortnight's repertory with the following schedule: Sunday evening, "The Mikado"; Monday, "Iolanthe"; Tuesday, "Yeomen of the Guard"; Wednesday afternoon and evening, "Cox and Box" and "The Pirates of Penzance"; Thursday, "The Gondoliers"; Friday, "The Mikado"; Saturday afternoon, "Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore"; Saturday evening, "Ruddigore"; Sunday evening, "Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore."

The Family Carnovsky—At the Copley, beginning Tuesday evening. Maurice Schwartz and his Yiddish Art Theater Ensemble, opening a fortnight's engagement.

Thank You Svoboda—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Feb. 14. Adaptation by H. S. Kraft from John Pen's novel, "You Can't Do That to Svoboda." Sam Jaffe will head a cast which includes Whitford Kane, Paula Bauersmith, Francis Compton, Arnold Korff, Edward D'Oize, and Grover Burgess. Mr. Kraft is directing the production for Milton Baron. The play goes to New York after a single week here.

Next Week's Symphony

Dr. Koussevitzky, returning from his mid-season vacation, will conduct the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra next week, consisting of the fifteenth pair in Symphony Hall on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, and the fifth concert of the Cambridge series in Sanders Theater on Thursday evening.

The program for the Boston concerts consists of Beethoven's Overture to "Leonore" No. 3, the Third Symphony of Brahms in F major, and Hindemith's "Mathis der Maler."

In Sanders Theater Dr. Koussevitzky will present the "Pastoral" Symphony of Beethoven, the Prelude to Moussorgsky's "Khovanstchina," and "Mathis der Maler."

Plays at Emerson

The Emerson College's Junior Laboratory Theater will present "Guest in the House" at its Drama Workshop on Feb. 15, 17 and 18. Members of the special theater training group will give their production of Maxwell Anderson's "The Wingless Victory" on Feb. 24 and 25.

'Berkeley Square' at Tufts

Pen, Paint, and Pretzels, the Tufts College dramatic society, will present John Balderston's "Berkeley Square" at Jackson Gymnasium on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week.

'Flesh and Fantasy' Stays

At the Exeter, "Flesh and Fantasy," in which Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck, and Edward G. Robinson are among the many players to participate, will continue through the remainder of the week. The English documentary, "Coastal Command," is on the same program. Beginning Sunday the films will be "The Adventures of Tartu," with Robert Donat and Valerie Hobson, and "Young Ideas," with Herbert Marshall, Mary Astor, and Susan Peters.

To Show 'Silent Village'

"Silent Village," a British film in which the people of a mining village in South Wales re-enact the story of Lidice, will be shown under the auspices of the Boston Branch of the English-Speaking Union on Tuesday at 8 p. m. at the Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street. Short films will be included in the program. Tickets must be Obtained in advance from the Union.

'Youmans' Revue' Coming

Boston may expect to see "Vincent Youmans' Revue" on Feb. 7, according to report in New York. The show is described as a concert revue with music by Ernesto Lecuona and dialogue by Eric Hatch. Deems Taylor has contributed a commentary. The cast will include Glenn Anders, Jane Middleton, June MacLaren, Frank Paris and his puppets, Anita Alvarez, Kraft Sisters, Toni and Mimi Worth, and Rolando. The show opens in Baltimore tonight and is scheduled to be in Toronto next week.

Scharnhorst Film Due

News pictures showing the sinking of the Nazi battleship Scharnhorst will be seen at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other short features will include a film on Mardi Gras time in New Orleans; "Silver Wings"; "Film Vaudeville"; a picturization of the Coast Guard Reserves; Fitzpatrick tour through the Colorado Rockies; two color cartoons, and newsreels.

Films for South Station

Short features scheduled for the South Station Theater beginning Friday will include "Mardi Gras," a Technicolor musical; "Sailor's All; "Through the Colorado Rockies"; "Film Vodvil"; "Popular Science"; Freddie Fisher and his orchestra; "Unlucky Dog," with Edgar Kennedy; three cartoons, and newsreels.

Copley Society

Floral studies by Marion Y. Greene are currently on view at the Copley Society. The still-lifes are painted with grace. The artist arranges the blossoms decoratively and she shows her respect for the Chinese flower painters. Among her pictures we see the peony, delphinium, iris, Cape mallow, and Oriental lotus.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"The House in Paris," by E. Mawby Green and Edward Allen Pellbert. Starring Ludmilla Pitoeff. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last performance Saturday evening.

Wilbur—"Decision," by Edward Chodorov. Presented by Edward Choate. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last performance Saturday night.

Boston Opera House—"Cox and Box," and "The Pirates of Penzance," presented by the Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Joint concert by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society. G. Wallace Woodworth, conducting. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Vladimir Golschmann, conducting. 2:30.

Copley Plaza, Oval Room—Symphony Luncheon discussion of this week's Symphony program by Boris Goldovsky, pianist. 12:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. 2:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Coastal Command." 2:16, 6:15, 8:15.

Fenway—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 11:40 a. m., 2:04, 6:10, 9:35. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 1:30, 4:46, 8.

Keith Memorial—"The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 10. "Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler, Gwen Kenyon. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 1:30, 5:20, 9:20. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:30, 7:40.

Majestic—"None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 10:20 a. m., 1:00, 3:50, 6:40, 9:32. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 11:34 a. m., 2:43, 5:30, 8:18.

Metropolitan—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins, Gig Young. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. "The Mine-Sweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Modern—"True to Life," Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Franchot Tone. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:25. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:50.

Orpheum—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 9:25, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 9:55.

Paramount—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray, 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones, June Vincent. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 7:55, 10:16. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.

Scollay—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:30, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Romancing Along," "Gun to Gun," "Desert Playground," "Mermaids on Parade," "Ghost Treasure," "Speaking of Animals," "Cutie on Duty," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:04, 4:42, 7:18, 9:54.

Telepix—"Bombing Germany," "Ringley Bros. Circus," "Hollywood Stars," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Popular Science Review," two cartoons, News Digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Pistol Packing Mamma," Ruth Terry. 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Paris After Dark," George Sanders. "Honeymoon Lodge," Harriet Hilliard 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "The Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway.

Regent: "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. "All By Myself."

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Between Us Girls," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "In Old Chicago," Don Ameche, Alice Faye. "Banjo on My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea.

Coolidge Corner: "Henry, the 8th," Charles Laughton. "Catherine the Great," Elisabeth Bergner.

Cleveland Circle: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young, 1:45, 5:30, 8:20.

EGO—Boston: "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones, June Vincent. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 7:55, 10:16. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.

Scollay: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:30, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.

South Station Theater: "Romancing Along," "Gun to Gun," "Desert Playground," "Mermaids on Parade," "Ghost Treasure," "Speaking of Animals," "Cutie on Duty," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:04, 4:42, 7:18, 9:54.

Telepix: "Bombing Germany," "Ringley Bros. Circus," "Hollywood Stars," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Popular Science Review," two cartoons, News Digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown: "Pistol Packing Mamma," Ruth Terry. 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 7:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Crazyhouse," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

Mystic: "Larceny with Music," Allan Jones, Kitty Carlisle. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott, Noah Beery, Jr. 3:30, 8:15.

Maplewood: "You Can't Take It With You," Jean Arthur. 3, 9. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken. 1:22, 7:22.

Orpheum: "The Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 2:15, 8. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 3:30, 9:15.

Strand: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 3:15, 9:15. "Pired Wife," Robert Paige. 1:55, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Hostages," William Bendix, Luise Rainer. "Mr. Mugga Goes to Town," Read End Kids.

Fellsway: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.

NATICK—Colonial: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, Valerie Hobson. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "So's Your Uncle," Billie Burke. "Old Barn Dance," Gene Autry. 2, 8.

Strand: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Hostages," Luise Rainer. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Strange Death of Adolph Hitler," Gale Sondergaard.

Strand: "Hitler's Madman," John Carradine. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall. 2:08, 7:31. "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 3:43, 9:36.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. "oYung Ideas," Herbert Marshall. 3, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. "Get Going," Robert Paige.

Coolidge: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "There's Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Claudia," Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan.

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Allies Repel German Counterattack in Nettuno Area

Continued from Page 1

thrown back, Allied Headquarters announced.

Men and supplies continued to pile into the strategic wedge threatening the Italian Capital.

Gen Sir Harold Alexander's Central Mediterranean headquarters announced that elements of the Hermann Göring Armored Division had been met southwest of Littoria, the chief town of Mussolini's famous Pontine Marsh Agricultural development, in a "fierce local engagement."

The Germans left 120 casualties on the field as they were forced back. The Hermann Göring Division, formerly an armored grenadier outfit, has been strengthened by new equipment to a fully armored unit. It was last encountered on the main Fifth Army front. Its appearance on the beachhead front indicated it had been shifted to counter the threat of the German rear.

Meanwhile, other Americans of the Fifth Army, 48 miles east of Littoria, continuing to uproot Germans, mines, and meshed defenses, struggled slowly forward across flooded streams and over steep crags just north of Cassino where field dispatches said they were within half a mile of the Liri Valley gateway and were overlooking the bombed ruins of the ancient monastery town. Patrols had penetrated the outskirts of the stronghold.

Some four miles farther north, the French rushed down from their mountain positions on Mt. Il Lago in the Sant' Elia area, across the Secco River and the Cassino-Atina road and attacked the Germans on the slopes of Mt. Belvedere.

Cassino itself appeared to have been largely abandoned by the Germans, but their positions on the rugged mass of Mt. Cairo and other hills nearby enabled them to rake the streets and ruined houses with artillery.

Allied naval units continued to exert a powerful control over the coastal roads by which Germans could shift their fighting front from the Cassino area to the northern beachhead. Sea attack on enemy road traffic is continuing by day and night.

Allied air forces, despite deteriorating weather, put new rents in other sections of the German communication network in the angle between the two Allied fronts, hammering especially at Cisterna, Ceccano, and Itri.

The fact that Cisterna was being attacked by Allied bombs was evidence that the pivot point on the Appian Way and the main railway, 24 miles southeast of Rome and 12 miles inland from the Nettuno Beach, still was in German hands. The presence of German guns there also indicated it was one of the strong points for defense of the Rome area.

Littoria is 13 miles due east of Nettuno and 4½ miles from the coast. It is four miles from the Appian Way.

To the south, the British consolidated their recent gains over the Garigliano. To the north, Canadian artillery of the British Eighth Army shelled enemy supply columns near the Adriatic coast, and Indian infantry threw back to small-scale German attacks near Orsogna.

Heavy traffic was observed in the German-held area between the two Allied fronts, and a race clearly was on to build up the Nettuno beachhead to meet the expected crisis.

Dispatches from the scene said the waters off the beachhead were still black with Allied ships and landing craft, protected by barrage balloons, a thick canopy of anti-aircraft fire from ship and shore, and patrols of Allied fighters buzzing in the clouds.

Associated Press

Italy Experimented With 'Jet' Airplanes in 1941

The announcement of the United States Army Air Force and the Royal Air Force that British-American engineering laboratories had developed a "rocket" plane powered with jet-propulsion engines recalled the above experimental Italian plane developed in 1941. Propellerless, the Italian plane flew by blowing a stream of hot air through a tube running the length of the fuselage.

Russia:

Russians on Bank Of Luga River

The Russians have reached the bank of the Luga River west of Novgorod, a Pravda dispatch reported as the Leningrad Army of Gen. Leonid A. Govorov and the Volkhov Army of Gen. K. A. Meretskov continued their pressure from opposite directions against the Germans' Baltic salient.

The Luga is only about 10 miles east of the Leningrad-Vitebsk railway, one of the two remaining railways radiating southward from Leningrad that remain available for German use.

A sudden, freakish thaw has turned the Russian-German front below Leningrad into quagmires, muddy roads, unlocked swamps, and flooded rivers, front dispatches reported, but the Red Armies kept up their great northern offensive.

Russian troops strove mightily to clear the last remaining 35 miles of the Leningrad-Moscow trunk railway still in German hands and make possible the resumption of direct rail traffic between Russia's two largest cities.

The big junction towns of Tosno, Luban, and Chudovo are in hourly peril from advancing Soviet forces, dispatches said, and it was difficult to see how all of them will be able to remain in German hands for another 24 hours.

A London radiocast, quoting an unofficial Moscow radiocast and recorded by CBS, said Soviet forces already had broken into Chudovo.

A front-line dispatch to the Army newspaper Red Star said the thaw was giving Soviet forces much trouble south of captured Krasnogvardeisk, where Army engineers are working day and night to rebuild sections of the railway to Pskov which the Nazis dynamited in a desperate attempt to halt the Russian onslaught.

Krasnogvardeisk's capture was regarded as one of the Germans' worst defeats of the Leningrad offensive. The Russians captured huge amounts of booty.

The newspaper Izvestia's correspondent said in a dispatch from the newly conquered city that most of the houses had been blown up or burned and that many of the younger residents had been taken to Germany.

On the Ukraine front, a German communiqué said the Nazis were counterattacking vigorously and had destroyed or captured 203 Russian tanks southwest of Zhaskov and Pogrebische and 42 more northwest of Kirovograd, and that Soviet losses on the entire front were 328. The Russians were admitted to have breached German positions at one point of the Kerch battlefield in the far south, an area of which Moscow has said nothing.

Rabaul:

Allied Planes Sink 6 Japanese Ships

Torpedo planes, sustaining the Allied air offensive against Rabaul, sank five cargo ships and an oil tanker there Jan. 24 and so seriously damaged two others they had to be beached.

The raiders, following up two air strikes Jan. 23 at that Japanese air and shipping fortress on northeastern New Britain, shot down 24 of 60 enemy fighters and probably bagged two others while suffering "extraordinarily light losses."

This made more than 90 Nipponese aircraft shot out of the sky over Rabaul in three days.

The torpedo bombers, escorted by fighters, flew to Rabaul from Solomons bases and swept down on Simpson Harbor and Keravia Bay as low as the masts of the ships.

The communiqué also reported another in the recent series of air attacks on the Admiralty Islands northwest of Rabaul during which a small freighter was destroyed by fire and eight parked Japanese planes were wrecked. The raid, which cost three Allied planes, was concentrated on the Momote and Lorengau airdromes.

Aerial photographs of Simpson Harbor at Rabaul, taken two hours after the Jan. 24 raid, showed a 7,000-ton cargo vessel burning and sinking and two 6,000-ton cargo ships going down. The other two were of smaller tonnage.

In addition to the tanker sunk at Simpson Harbor, another was so badly damaged it had to be beached at Keravia Bay along with two ships which photographs showed were burning.

Japan Curbs Gifts To Troops at Front

Washinngton, Jan. 27

The Japanese Navy has banned shipment of gift parcels from Japan to individual soldiers and sailors serving at the fronts in the South Pacific because of the "increasingly serious war situation" in that area and "restrictions of transportation facilities to the front," according to the Tokyo radio.

The Tokyo radiocast, beamed to Japanese areas and reported by United States monitors, said that the ban would affect comfort kits, books, and other articles excepting "comfort letters which are light and do not have any effect on transportation facilities."

Air Over Europe:

31,000 Tons of Bombs Hit Reich in Month

Allied planes operating from bases in Britain and the Mediterranean have dropped 31,000 tons of bombs on Hitler's European Fortress since Jan. 1, according to RAF estimates, thereby probably setting a record for a single month.

Of the total, 22,000 tons were dropped by the Allied air forces based in Britain, and the remainder was loosed by Mediterranean fliers—mostly on Italy and the Balkans.

British planes attacked 22 ships Jan. 26 in the Aegean Sea, sinking three and damaging several others. A communiqué also disclosed that Piraeus Harbor had been raided Jan. 23 and the main railway station there hit.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Hold Much of Bosnia

Yugoslav Partisans have liberated 70 per cent of Central Bornia from the Germans, headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced.

Remnants of German forces were said to have been cleared from the area with the occupation of Prnjavor, 25 airline miles northeast of Banja Luka.

In Western Croatia, Yugoslav Patriots were said to have ambushed five high-ranking German officers between Zagreb and Karlovac, capturing important military documents.

The Berlin Radio claimed the capture of the island of Hvar off the northern Dalmatian coast and said that 10 days of recent fighting had cost the Partisans more than 21,000 casualties against undisclosed Nazi losses.

Burma:

Chinese Converge On Taiphaga

Chinese troops are converging on the Japanese strong point of Taiphaga in northern Burma, fall of which is imminent.

Taiphaga is a small village on the Tanai River, but it is important because it is the end of the truck road over which the Japanese have been moving supplies to their forces battling the Chinese engaged in clearing the Hukawng Valley for American engineers. These engineers are extending the Ledo Road to the old Burma Road.

The Chinese are fighting against time as well as the Japanese, because the rains start at the end of April and the moonsoon begins about May 15.

American transports loaded with supplies are landing in the Hukawng Valley airport, which was hacked out of the jungle by American engineers only a short time after the Japanese were driven from the area.

At Yupbang, correspondents found the Japanese troops had dug a subterranean chamber beneath the roots of a banyan tree where they slept and stored supplies. The room even had shelves for books and toilet articles. High in the tree above were machine-gun nests camouflaged so as to be almost undetectable from the ground.

Telephone wires were strung from tree to tree. Insulators and wires used by the enemy were seized two years ago from the British in Burma, as were many of the guns the Japanese were using against the Chinese.

In the Chin Hills sector of the west-central front "some progress" was made by Allied forces.

The southwestern drive by British and Indian troops threatening the Japanese port of Akyab has carried south of Rekhat Chaung, 4½ miles northeast of Maungdaw, against determined resistance, the Allied Southeast Asia communique said. Minor enemy counterattacks on Rasabil, west of the Mayu Mountains, were thrown back by the Allied forces.

The Chin Hills offensive, apparently directed at the Chindwin River communications and supply route, has carried Allied forces to Kyaukchaw, which lies 18 miles southeast of Tamu.

Meanwhile Mitchell bombers of the Chinese-American wing sank two 1,200-ton freighters and a minesweeper during a sea sweep off the East China Coast, and fighter-bombers attacked Kengtung aidrome and barracks in Burma, a communique from Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced.

Chungking Hints Leniency In Dealing With Puppets

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 27—The question of future punishment for Japan's puppet President of Occupied China, Wang Ching-wei, and other traitors has engaged the attention of foreign observers in Free China. The question has been raised in connection with rumors which, according to the Chungking Government spokesman, have been spread by Wang Ching-wei himself to the effect that he is not a traitor, but a patriot who went over to the Japanese and assumed office at Nanking under orders from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The official view given out to the public is that punishment of Wang Ching-wei and other puppets is up to the decision of future courts, if they are captured alive.

The following editorial opinion was expressed in Chungking's newspaper Yishihpao on Jan. 21: "If the traitors are willing to turn over a new leaf, we will forgive the past and allow them to reform. If Pu Yi [Japan's notorious puppet Emperor of 'Manchukuo'] or Wang Ching-wei broke away from the Japanese and served their country at a later stage, we would allow them once again to be Chinese, and even give them freedom of assembly and speech for publication and for forming associations."

Commenting on the above, Dr. K. C. Wu, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared, "No cases of so-called traitors should be prejudged. The court will prove or disprove their guilt. The Government is not taking decision on the basis of public opinion."

Amplifying this statement, Publicity Minister Liang Han-chou said: "It is a debatable issue how many of the puppets are really traitors. According to Chungking reports of families of high officials, puppets are in two categories, firstly, those serving Japanese from motives regarded as high treason; secondly, others serving merely in order to 'preserve their rice bowl,' that is for bread and butter. Therefore, we must exercise great caution in differentiating between so-called traitors. Those who are willingly serving the enemy from motives of treason will be brought to book. Those who serve for their rice bowl may be pardoned and given liberal treatment," the spokesman added. "But with regard to Wang Ching-wei, there can be no question, since the order for his arrest was issued long ago, and he will be punished when apprehended."

Tokyo Reports Enemies Treat Prisoners Better

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Tokyo Radio, reporting that much of the "inhuman treatment" of Japanese nationals by enemy nations at the start of the war had since improved, said today that 280,000 Japanese nationals are still in the United States and Hawaii.

Treatment received by the Japanese "has improved little by little as the results of our protests and other measures taken," said the radiocast, beamed to South America and recorded by U. S. Government monitors.

It estimated at 550,000 the total Japanese nationals in countries at war with, or that have severed relations with Japan.

Advance Work by Air Force Preceded Nettuno Landings

Continued from Page 1

Gen. John K. Cannon from Salt Lake City, Utah.

Throughout the organization there are American and British Empire officers working side by side at all levels of command, while in actual operations there are pilots and crews of many nationalities, including a few Italians.

Italian fighter pilots have given a good account of themselves in combat in the air, sea-rescue work, and in the important field of maintenance. For their limited number of planes, few spare parts are available, and these have had to be stripped from "written-off" machines.

General Cannon is a man with personal experience in sky fighting and long administrative responsibility in connection with several phases of it. He speaks quietly, briefly, and pauses markedly for thought before he does so. He defines his job here simply as "to knock out the Luftwaffe."

All that remains, he says, is to locate the remaining Nazi air forces, bring them to battle, and polish them off.

For this purpose he has available the Desert Air Force supporting the 8th Army, the 12th Air Support Command supporting the 5th Army Tactical Bomber Force—a flexible weapon that can be used wherever wanted—the Troop Carrier Command—consisting of transport planes—and the Servicing Command, which attends to the maintenance of all units in the formations cited.

To face this formidable aggregation, the Germans have relatively a mere handful of planes based in Italy. The Germans are now fighting defensively on all major fronts and have long since switched their main production from bombers to fighters. These indeed represent their only hope of surviving the coming Allied attack on Germany itself. The Nazi change-over is believed to have succeeded in keeping Germany's fighter strength constant despite heavy losses inflicted on the Luftwaffe squadrons in all theaters of the war.

All other German air considerations are now seen to be subordinated to defense of the Reich by fighters.

Church of England Report on Women

By Religious News Service

LONDON, Jan. 27—The appointment of women to positions of leadership and responsibility in the Church of England was urged here in a report of a sperial committee appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

"Unless well-qualified women are given positions of responsibility and leadership comparable to those they occupy in social, professional, and civil services," the committee warns, "the outlook is bleak.

"Modern society will not be won to Christian allegiance and the fellowship of the church by the activities, however heroic and devoted, of one sex alone."

"At present," the report adds, "a gifted and qualified woman cannot be sure of receiving a post of real responsibility, but instead is continually made aware that her sex is a handicap and a limitation.

"The contrast between the position and function of women in the church and in secular society is provoking increasing criticism and discontent. This, we believe, will harden into bitterness and alienation if there is not a change of attitude in ecclesiastical circles."

Japanese Executing American Snipers?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Army and Navy Register said Jan. 22 that there are: "Rumors" that American snipers in the jungle war, wearing camouflage suits, are "summarily executed as spies" when caught by the Japanese.

The unofficial service publication said this raises a question of definition under international law. The Register quoted international law as saying that a person can be considered a spy only when "acting clandestinely or on false pretenses, he obtains or endeavors to obtain" information and that "thus soldiers not wearing a disguise" are not spies.

While the Japanese, so far as known, the Register said, have not raised a question of what constitutes military spying in war, "it is a fact that they have summarily made new definitions which they claim justify their execution of certain of the Doolittle raiders over Tokyo and by parallel 'reasoning' it may be that they will decide that an American jungle suit does in fact conform to the old definition of a disguise as worn by one who clandestinely seeks military information in the zone of operations."

Mrs. Roosevelt Visits Auto Plants, Detroit Nursery and Makes Speech

DETROIT, Jan. 27 (AP)—For a busy eight hours Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt sped about Detroit yesterday to chat with women war plant workers, visit a nursery and make a speech.

She was here in the interests, she said, of the problems of women war workers, and at the end of a swift tour covering about 75 miles of the motor city expressed herself as pleased with the experience.

At the Packard Motor Car Company slacks-clad women as well as men employees knocked off work to press about her. In the confusion, Mrs. Roosevelt smiled graciously, meanwhile nodding to this and that admirer.

Mrs. Roosevelt exchanged small talk with Mrs. Martha Carlson, British sailor's wife who was honored by the National War Production Board award for suggesting a manufacturing shortcut in building Packard PT-boat engines, and with Mrs. Bernice Palmer, widowed mother also officially praised for ideas to speed production.

Earlier at the Cadillac Plant, Mrs. Roosevelt interruped the procession down an aisle flanked by whirring machines and busy workers to stop for a talk with 19-year-old Mrs. Stephanie Sieradzki, soldier's wife who is a finisher of aircraft engine parts.

Mrs. Roosevelt concluded the afternoon with a visit to the Jewish Children's Home and addressed an inter-racial meeting last night at the Ebenezer African Methodist Church.

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Vichy Balked In Efforts To Win Peasants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 27—It is becoming increasingly apparent that Vichy is having serious difficulty keeping the French peasants in line. Latest evidence of this is the resignation of Max Bonnafous, Secretary of State for Agriculture and Supplies.

Reports received here indicate that none of the Vichy politicians is anxious to accept this difficult job. Although the resignation took place some time ago, M. Laval apparently has been unable to replace M. Bonnafous and the portfolio of Agriculture is temporarily administered by Pierre Cathala, Minister of Finance and Economy, and one of M. Laval's most devoted yes men.

Being the only large section of the French population to whom Petain's "National Revolution" seemed to bring real advantages, the peasants supported the Vichy regime for a long time. Today they defy the Laval government and many of them are participating in the Underground fight against the Nazis and against the French puppet regime.

The peasants feel that they have been deceived by a regime which promised them honor and prosperity. They see that the banknotes they received for their products are unable to buy consumers' goods, machinery or fertilizers, that the Vichy corporations have opened the way to continual State interference with their daily life, and that efforts on their part to increase food production induce the Germans to raise their requirements for food deliveries.

The revolt of the French peasants became evident when, in August-September, 1943, a wave of incendiarism spread over the rural districts of France. Crops of all kinds were burned on the fields and in the barns, threshing and other agricultural machinery was destroyed by explosives, mills and other agricultural establishments suddenly burst into flames.

25,000 Navy Workers Sign War Bond Scroll

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 (AP)—A scroll bearing the signatures of 25,000 Philadelphia Navy Yard workers who have purchased $1,068,000 in War Bonds is to be sent to Government personnel at Pearl Harbor.

Symbol of "a pledge of fulfilling our home-front task of production," the scroll will be taken to Rear Admiral William R. Furlong, U. S. N., in the Hawaiian Islands, the Fourth Naval District disclosed.

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AMG's Power in Italy Cut

NAPLES, Italy, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Armistice Control Commission is preparing to take over some functions of the Allied Military Government in Italy and there are some indications that AMG may soon be fully absorbed.

The Armistice Commission, operating under Lieut. Gen. Noel Mason Macfarlane, was established last fall to carry out the Italian armistice terms and to align Italian economy in complete support of the United Nations' fight against Germany." The AMG governs liberated areas.

An Advisory Council representing the United States, Britain, Russia, and the French Committee of National Liberation works with the Commission.

The future status of the government of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio remained to be determined under the projected new setup. The first major convention of anti-fascist parties since the liberation of Southern Italy will convene Friday in Bari, the seat of the Badoglio Government. The AMG commander at Bari has warned there must be no street demonstrations.

Frequency Modulation Broadcasters Hear Staticless Service Here to Stay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Frequency modulation—radio's latest wrinkle to cut local interference out of your receiving set—has come to stay, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, said today at the fifth annual meeting of FM Broadcasters, Inc., in the Commodore Hotel here.

Mr. Fly told more than 500 radio and station owners attending the trade association meeting that high frequency broadcasting was assuming an ever more important place on the radio dial, but he warned that its high fidelity possibilities were a challenge to the planning agencies of the industry.

At the same time, he urged the delegates to abstain from the hasty manufacture of FM transmission and receiving sets, planning for the optimum in public service and taking full advantage of the "beneficient stalemate in production afforded by the war effort."

Mr. Fly suggested the further development of educational programs and point-to-point communications similar to those in use between fire and police departments, for example, as possible fields for the development of FM transmission, which is limited to some degree by the shortness of its range of transmission.

At the outset of his brief luncheon address, Mr. Fly read a letter from President Roosevelt to Walter Dann, President of FMBI, in which Mr. Roosevelt commended the development of frequency modulation as a "broader and improved broadcasting service to the people," and another forward step in radio.

During the morning sessions of the two-day meeting, Philip Loucks, spokesman of the legislative aims of FMBI, told the delegates that a plan is being studied to seek FCC approval for the assignment of a new band to FM because the present band has proved inadequate to meet the demand for frequency modulation outlets. Forty channels are now allocated to FM users on a band between 42,000 and 52,000 kilocycles.

It was proposed that a band adjacent to the present one be obtained. Standard or amplitude modulation has 106 channels at this time.

London Reporter Fined by Court

PLYMOUTH, England, Jan. 27 (AP)—Thomas Duncan Webb, a London Daily Express reporter charged with communicating information concerning ship movements contrary to defense regulations, was convicted and fined £50 yesterday after the Court decided "carelessness rather than intent" was to blame.

Lieut. Neil David Campbell testified that he overheard Mr. Webb mention the names of two ships and "something about American troops" during a telephone call he made from a booth in a Plymouth hotel lobby the night of Jan. 18. Mr. Webb denied mentioning American troops and the Daily Express said the record of the telephone conversation did not include such a reference.

The defense explained that Mr. Webb, assigned to cover ships arrival, was communicating to his office information in an authorized manner and had no knowledge that the booth was not soundproof. The Court agreed there was no offense in giving his office matter which was to be submitted to censorship but held that he permitted secret information to reach the ears of "people not entitled to hear it."

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Argentina Charges Policies Of Neighbors Inconsistent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—Argentina's recognition of the new Bolivian regime alleged to have been involved in a conspiracy against continental democratic security has been accompanied by official declarations charging in effect inconsistency in the policies of neighbors including the United States.

The Ramirez pro-Fascist dictatorship also availed itself of the opportunity to repudiate a doctrine of investigating the antecedents of revolutionary governments prior to recognition and to reiterate the "right to revolt" of the "people."

This point of view on foreign relationships was announced in a statement by Foreign Minister Gen. Albert Gilbert which was considered in United Nations circles as an attempt at "tit for tat" for lost Argentine prestige by the publication of the Storni-Hull correspondence occasioned by the refusal of Lend-Lease aid to the one American country which maintains diplomatic ties with the Axis enemies.

Concedes Recognition

General Gilbert conceding recognition to "our noble sister nation," ruled by the alleged pro-Nazi junta of La Paz, said that this had been merited by its complete internal control of Bolivia and its declared determination to abide by international treaties and obligations, including the agreements whereby Argentina has secured oil and railway preferences in the rich eastern regions of the landlocked republic.

To support recognition, General Gilbert quoted from a message from Thomas Jefferson to the United States Minister in Paris: "evidently we cannot deny to any nation the right in which our own government is founded, that each nation may govern itself, in the form it may desire, change this form at their discretion, and negotiate with other countries through any organ they may think fit, be it king, convention, assembly, committee, president, or any other. The main thing to take into account is the will of the nation."

Quotes Buchanan

The General, attacking prolonged inquiry into a government's legitimacy, averred that such investigation "may lend itself, as happened a century ago, to real abuses of so-called legitimate governments sheltering behind the power which the refusal of foreign governments to recognize them gave, to prohibit their peoples the right to revolt, which was the only way open for them to right their wrongs."

Continuing his research in American diplomatic history, he also quoted from Secretary of State Buchanan's note to Minister Rush in France: "We recognize the right of all nations to create and reform their political institutions in accordance with their own will. We will not go into antecedents of the present government to become entangled in the question of legitimacy. It is sufficient for us to know that a government, capable of maintaining itself, exists, following which our recognition is forthcoming inevitably."

Finally, General Gilbert pointed to conclusions of inter-American conferences in Montevideo in 1933 and Buenos Aires in 1936 as condemning "the intervention of a State in the internal or external affairs of another."

Hillman Maps Fight To Oust Isolationists

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—Sidney Hillman said Jan. 25 the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations would work to defeat congressional isolationists and to bring out a record vote in the November elections.

Speaking to reporters before a parley with 14 regional directors of the Committee from all parts of the nation, Mr. Hillman stated:

"We hope to do our part to retire after-Pearl-Harbor isolationists in Congress so the country will have representatives who represent the will of the people."

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quoted to support the Fourth War Loan Drive, says:

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Let's All Back the Attack!
BUY WAR BONDS

Sailor Defies Japanese Guns To Capture—Butterflies

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Pharmacist's Mate Robert Shulman of Brooklyn, N. Y., finds Bougainville Island a swell place—for catching butterflies.

With a net fashioned from a G. I. mosquito head net, the amateur entomologist spends his spare time pursuing his favorite hobby, even to within range of Japanese guns.

A Marine combat correspondent, Technical Sergeant Milburn McCarty, Jr., formerly of New York, wrote thus of Pharmacist's Mate Shulman to a friend:

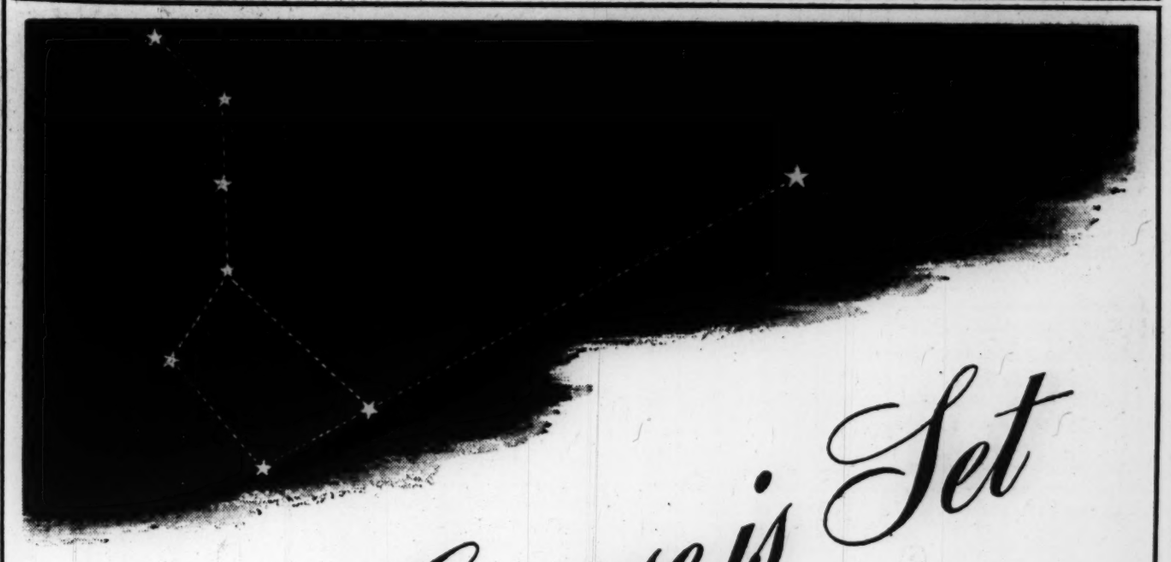
"One of the strangest things I've seen on Bougainville was a camouflage-clad warrior, net poised, wallowing through a swamp, chasing butterflies.

"When I saw him he was only a short distance behind the front lines. 'Bougainville is a swell place for butterflies,' he told me. 'Beautiful species here, some so rare you never see them in books.'"

Bomber Unit Made Up From All Over World

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 (AP)—Airmen from all over the world make the Mitchell bomber unit of the Netherlands East Indies Army Air Force one of the most unusual in Australia, Aneta, Dutch News Agency, reported from the Southwest Pacific yesterday.

For example, one bomber crew has a Holland-born navigator, Chinese gunner, Sumatran co-pilot and Japanese radioman.



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We are looking ahead with confidence. We are going to move further forward during the year of 1944, make even greater progress in our fight against inflation, continue our vigilance over merchandise quality. Today many items of merchandise in our stores are priced lower than our March 1942 ceiling prices. During this year we will add many other items to this already extensive list.

We have never claimed to have lowered the price on every single item we sell. There are numerous articles that you rightfully expect to find in our stores, sold at prices over which we have no control because these prices are established by the manufacturers. Every day more and more manufacturers are realizing the foresightedness of our Lowered Price Policy and working with us to bring merchandise to our customers at low prices.

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Our Course is set—we will not veer from it.

John Wanamaker

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK

Sea Blockade by Allied Air Power

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 27—Down here in the Southwest Pacific the world is being given a new and startling demonstration of the use of air power for sea blockade.

The target is Rabaul on New Britain which has just been hit another staggering blow from air bases in the Solomons.

Swooping in over Simpson Harbor, in full daylight at masthead levels, torpedo bombers sank five cargo transports and forced two others to be beached.

This climaxes a week of intensive air attacks with which the Japanese apparently were unable to cope. The plight of Rabaul is clearly seen in the fact that during the past four weeks more than 300 enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Allied Air Strength

The Japanese never keep more than about 275 planes at Rabaul, so that in a single month they have been forced to replace completely their entire air strength. The most significant aspect of this latest series of air attacks is that despite the American loss of 60 planes, Admiral William F. Halsey is now mounting more air strength than ever before in action from the Solomons.

This at least is partly due to the presence of more air bases. Medium bombers are now operating from an airfield which has been completed on Treasury Island off the southern end of Bougainville, making a total of seven new or fairly new Solomons airstrips which are being used to bomb Rabaul.

Tightening of Pincer

Other side Cape Gloucester's airstrips are nearly ready for operations. Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenneys 5th Army Air Force will then have a bombing base only 265 miles from Rabaul, tightening the air pincer which is slowly choking off the big Japanese base.

For the moment the 5th Air Force has initiated a series of strikes on the Admiralty Islands which are apparently being use as a Japanese way station for feeding ships and aircraft into the Rabaul area.

To an observer out here it begins to look as if air power alone would be sufficient to neutralize Rabaul, at least to a point where the Japanese would be forced to bandon it as a key base.

Chinese Journal Thinks U. S. Is to Dominate China Trade

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Contemporary China, publication of the Chinese News Service, says that after the war the United States probably will dominate the China trade, a market previously shared with Britain, Germany and Japan.

Assuming that Germany and Japan will be out of the picture, the service estimated two thirds of China's imports would be from the United States and one third from Britain.

At the same time, the Service declared:

"The only ways that she (China) can finance the import of industrial goods are to increase the export of agricultural products and mineral materials and to secure long-term credits from foreign governments and concerns.

"The years to come, it seems sure, there will be a continuous and expanding stream of American goods and service flowing into the China market—engineering and managerial services, steel plates and copper sheets, agricultural and textile machinery, mining, and metallurgical machinery, trucks and locomotives, planes and ships, electrical fittings and appliances, telephonic and telegraphic and radio instruments, oil and gasoline, natural scientific textbooks and laboratory instruments, not to mention movies and cosmetics."

As a partial balance to her imports—supplementing loans and credits—the survey finds China must increase and standardize production and export of tea, silk, wood oil, and bristles, and of lesser products such as hemp, hides and skins, antimony, tin and other metals or ores.

Bradley

Continued from Page 1

fought Germans every step, with no days off to play with Italians.

General Bradley is something of a Horatio Alger hero in homespun. He got his appointment to West Point by writing a congressman. Ability, not politics, has been responsible for his steady rise ever since.

He is the son of a Moberly, Mo., school teacher, and he is a great instructor himself. He taught mathematics a number of years at West Point, and as former head of the Officers' Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga., he has had a firm hand in the training of thousands of field officers.

General Bradley is a modest, but cool and self-confident man. He dislikes personal ostentation, and has none of the spectacular qualities of Gen. Douglas MacArthur or Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton. Neither does he fight a spectacular type of battle. He climbs into a jeep and drives over as much as possible of the terrain he is to fight through. He memorizes the land for its contours. Then at night he gets out his maps, sticks them on the wall of his small trailer office and for long hours studies the military possibilities, much like an old farmer from his native state pondering a move on the checker board that will bring victory in a stroke.

He believes in the classic military principal of flanking an entrenched enemy wherever possible instead of trying to crush him in a frontal attack. No American mother with a son under his command need worry that this General will throw away her boy's life to make a headline or take a needless acre. He is justly proud of his record in winning great victories with minimum losses. That is one reason the infantry likes to call him "Our General."

New Italy on Way

Associated Press

Incident at San Vittore

Victorious American troops of the 5th Army entering the Italian town met this Italian girl, one of the first natives to appear, while she searched for water. The Germans had destroyed all water mains in the town before retreating.

Anti-Fascist Bloc in Italy Lacks Popular Leadership

In the second of two articles on the tangled political situation in the liberated areas of Italy and its probable development after the fall of Rome, Mr. Rosen discusses the aspirations and recent activities of the many anti-fascist groups. His previous article dealt with pro-fascist elements.

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What political advantages can the anti-Fascist parties in Southern Italy, at present organized in the National Committee of Liberation, expect to result from an Allied occupation of the Italian Capital?

They hope that Rome, which greeted Benito Mussolini's fall with enthusiastic demonstrations, will provide the anti-Fascist coalition with political and propagandist opportunities not available in the more provincial atmosphere of Naples.

They feel that with the nuclei of national organization within reach and with a politically alert public opinion at their disposal it will be a comparatively easy task to defeat the forces of reaction and counter revolution in an open political battle.

However that may be, it has been evident for a long time that the stagnating political situation in Southern Italy is intolerable, at least from the anti-Fascist viewpoint. Naples, under AMG rule, and Bari and Brindisi, under Marshal Pietro Badoglio's control, have been unable to give anti-Fascist groups in provincial cities, towns and villages any political guidance.

The masses have failed to grasp the significance of the new political situation chiefly because news from the cities hardly reaches the countryside.

Out of Touch With News

People there are completely unaware of the bitter struggle between the King and his pro-monarchic supporters and the Opposition. And in the main centers the economic situation has been so desperate that most persons are only interested in the problems of economic reconstruction.

Moreover, the Opposition has been handicapped in view of its failure to produce a popular political leader of impressive stature. There is reason to believe that Count Carlo Sforza has not been able to gather many followers around his relatively small political circle of anti-Fascist intellectuals.

Ironically enough, the situation has been somewhat better in the regions controlled by Marshal Badoglio's "technical government" than in the areas under direct AMG supervision, such as Sicily. Here, according to trustworthy advices, pro-Communist tendencies have become much stronger, with the inevitable result that the Fascist Underground has been able to gain ground among some easily frightened people in that island.

Relatively Free Press

Reports from Southern Italy have failed to emphasize that in Badoglio-controlled territory far behind the front lines the anti-Fascist parties have been able to organize a relatively free press opposing the conservative tendencies of the official Daily Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno, the reactionary ideology of the liberal-democratic Idea Liberale, and the violently anti-democratic counteroffensive of the weekly La Rassegna.

The opposition parties are publishing the following weeklies: Italia del Popolo (Action Party), Risveglio (Christian Democrats), Avanti (Socialists), and Civilta Proletaria (Communists).

In addition, numerous local and regional meetings and congresses have been held by the five anti-Fascist parties.

The Communists, for instance, organized a series of lectures on Marxism by several university professors at the Bari headquarters of the Communist Party.

The Socialist Party held its first regional congress in Bari about nine weeks ago.

The Congress adopted an interesting program emphasizing the urgency of an agricultural reform on a collective as well as on a private basis.

Striking features of the Socialist program were the frequent affirmative references to the Socialist character of the Soviet Union and the assertion that Communism is only a phase of the Socialist movement.

Political Cohesion Difficult

However, these activities and those of the other anti-Fascist parties did not have any noteworthy repercussions, as they occurred too far from the national centers of Italian political life.

Furthermore, there have been indications that political cohesion within the various parties continues to be a grave problem. The Socialists, for instance, had to cope with the entry of one of their prominent members, Guido Pazzi, into the Badoglio Government as Undersecretary in the Ministry of Information.

The Communists appear to be engaged in a campaign against Trotskyist elements, especially in the Naples area.

The Christian Democrats are divided as to their party's eventual stand regarding the constitutional problem (abdication of the King), with the provincial leaders showing strongly conservative tendencies.

The Action seems to have been unable to establish closer co-operation with the Socialists.

It is quite conceivable that the fall of Rome will bring many changes in the anti-Fascist camp, although the political atmosphere of the Italian Capital will not necessarily favor anti-Fascist unity. Yet Italians, in spite of their special liking for heated debates, have a distinct gift for compromise.

Bulk of Army Going Across

Continued from Page 1

installations and facilities which previously had been taken over by the Army."

He announced that the War Department has ordered physically qualified men in all branches of the Army who have a total of more than 12 months service at fixed stations or "overhead activities" in the United States to be reassigned to combat units "or mobile activities ultimately destined for overseas service."

Order of Change

Enlisted men under 30 will be reassigned first according to their length of service in the United States, and they will be followed by those over 30, in order of age—youngest first. These reassignment orders will not apply to men who have served overseas at some time since Pearl Harbor, or to men with highly specialized skills which cannot be utilized overseas.

"Replacements for reassigned enlisted men," said Mr. Stimson, "when necessary, will be made first from civilians, next by Women's Army Corps personnel, then, in order, by men permanently disqualified for overseas service, men who have served overseas, recently inducted men with physical handicaps, enlisted men with less than 12 months service in fixed installations in the United States."

As to the officers over 38, Mr. Stimson said, "there are many" for whom suitable assignments cannot be found, and that "Army commanders have been notified that the retention of such officers on active duty is no longer necessary or desirable in the public interest. Therefore, if they cannot be reassigned they must be recommended for relief from active duty. Final decision in each case will be made by the War Department."

The Department has not made public the list of camps which it proposes to close.

Yonkers Claims a Record For Industrial Harmony

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 27 (AP)—Claiming a national record of wartime harmony, industrialists of this Hudson River city Jan. 26 said that not a single hour of production has been lost by strike or slow-down in any of the City's 17 war factories since the nation began its war program.

Yonkers has a population of 142,000 persons and its war plants produce parts for tanks, airplanes, warships, and general ordnance, it was said.

Katyn Massacre in Nazi Pattern

To his experiences in the battle areas of Finland, Norway, the Balkans, Egypt, Libya, and Tripolitania, Mr. Stevens has now added a closeup view of the Eastern Front. With other American and British newsmen, The Christian Science Monitor's Moscow correspondent is inspecting the Smolensk area, where some of the most desperate fighting of the German-Russian war was fought. Today, he adds firsthand analysis to the currently reported findings of the Russian commission investigating the slaying of some 12,000 Polish prisoners of war at Katyn near Smolensk.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SMOLENSK, U. S. S. R., Jan. 24. Delayed—The Russian case against the German invaders as the slayers of the estimated 12,000 Polish prisoners of war, whose bodies were found in a mass grave at Katyn near here, obviously rests on the findings of Soviet medical experts as to the time the executions occurred.

But aside from this a convincing argument in favor of the Russian claim is the striking parallelism and similarity of German executions in almost every part of the Soviet Union that has been occupied by the Wehrmacht.

Katyn was not the only place where the Germans carried out military executions.

The analogy is in no way weakened by the circumstance that at Katyn the victims were Polish soldiers whereas in other instances the victims were Soviet citizens—Jews, Ukrainians, and Russians, or because the present case has become an international cause celebré.

On the contrary, it proves that the German program of extermination of "inferior races" takes in the Poles along with other Slavic peoples and provides foretaste of what may be expected when the Nazi shroud is finally lifted from Poland proper.

Usual Nazi Procedure

Another point worth pondering is that accusing others of their own crimes has been favorite stratagem of the Nazis ever since the Reichstag fire served as a pretext for their seizure of power.

In any case, the distinguished Russian members of the "Special commission to investigate and ascertain the circumstances of the shooting by German Fascist invaders of Polish war prisoners and officers in the Katyn Forest," which designation speaks for itself, have achieved their purpose.

A special train from Moscow has brought 17 members of the foreign press plus the American Ambassador's daughter, Miss Kathleen Harriman, in order to corroborate the Commission's findings and tell the world how the Germans tried to conceal their own crime by accusing the Russians.

Huge Pits Opened

In the five days since the Commission began the exhumation of material evidence, huge pits have been opened, and it is believed that this is only a part of the total. Most estimates say the number of victims will range around 12,000.

Medical experts are conducting careful research on the spot at the same time that the Commission has been gathering the testimony of local witnesses.

Their findings soon to be announced officially are that the Germans killed these Poles in August and September, 1941—almost immediately after they invaded Smolensk Province.

These Poles, who were all military and included both officers, noncoms, and privates, are described as from inmates of Soviet war prisoner camps for Poles, of which three were located prior to the German invasion within a 30-mile radius of the town of Smolensk. Owing to the suddenness of the German tank column breakthrough there wasn't time to evacuate them.

Almost Complete Secrecy

The German unit assigned to the task of exterminating the Poles was reportedly given the nondescript and misleading designation, the 537th Construction Battalion. It established its headquarters in a spacious rest house previously used by the Soviet NKVD on the bank overlooking the Dnieper and only about 100 yards from the scene of the tragedy. The surrounding woods which had previously been a favorite picnic and excursion ground for the Smolensk population were surrounded with barbed wire, and sentries were posted to keep out casual visitors. This presumably explains why activities in the woods were wrapped in almost complete secrecy.

Two girls from local villages were employed by the Germans at the rest house as domestics.

Allied War Prisoner Trials in Preparation

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Jan. 27

The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter quoted informed German quarters today as saying that trials of American and British war prisoners—apparently in retaliation for the Kharkov trials of Germans accused of atrocities in Russia—now are in a "preparatory stage."

The correspondent said, however, there was nothing to indicate the trials would begin soon.

[This dispatch recalled that last Dec. 23 the German Radio threatened that Allied airmen now prisoners in Germany would be tried as war criminals. Berlin propaganda agencies made much at the time of charges that Allied air raiders were gangsters and that one United States bomber shot down over Germany bore the name "Murder, Inc."]

One of them, Anna Alexeyea, testified in our presence that she constantly heard trucks drive into the woods from a neighboring highway, soon after which she invariably heard shots.

Her German employers took many precautions to prevent her from finding out what was happening nearby, but once as she was walking homeward along the main highway she saw truckloads of Polish prisoners coming from the direction of Vitebsk turn into the woods. She retraced her steps and shortly heard the familiar shots.

Severe Conditions

Substantiating this testimony, we heard Boris Basilyevsky, a former professor and head of the local astronomical observatory, whom Germans forced to serve as assistant to their Smolensk Burgomeister, a Russian renegade named Boris Menshagin.

The elderly man, showing signs of strain, related how once he asked Menshagin to secure the release of a certain teacher from a concentration camp and an improvement in the treatment of Soviet war prisoners.

Several days later Menshagin downcastedly informed him that his requests had been rejected by the German Town Commander, General von Schwetz, who had further declared he had received instructions from Berlin to make camp conditions severer yet.

To Basilyevsky's incredulous comment, "how could conditions possibly be made severer?" Menshagin replied that Russian prisoners merely perished from hunger and cold, but that orders had come for the liquidation of the Poles in the literal sense of the word.

On another occasion, Basilyevsky said he had encountered Sonderführer Hirschfeldt in Menshagin's office and heard him declare the Poles deserved extermination as an inferior race.

Some Money Found

Documentary evidence collected by the Commission included photostats of Menshagin's memo pad with an annotation to round up Poles and hand them over to the German command. There were also receipts issued by Soviet prison camp authorities to Polish war prisoners in exchange for a consignment of valuables dated May, 1941, and one pathetic unmailed personal letter from a prisoner, Stanislaw Nemczinki, to his wife in Warsaw.

Other exhibits consisted of money, mostly Polish, but also American, including $20 gold pieces and one $50 bill. The Commission attributed the relative meagerness of documentary evidence to the German practice of ripping open pockets.

In connection with the Burgomeister's memo, the Commission averred that the Germans systematically combed the countryside for Poles who had been in prison camps, and by the end of September their work of extermination was completed.

Blame Put on Russians

Thereafter there was no further reference to the Poles until March, 1943, when they floated the first reports regarding their "discovery" of evidence of the mass execution of Poles by Russians in the Katyn Forest.

The next items appeared in the local German-controlled press that in March and April, 1940, the NKVD had killed Polish prisoners. Simultaneously they posted notices in surrounding villages offering rewards for "information" on massacres and began collecting false testimony by bribery, intimidation, and torture.

In this connection, we heard three former German witnesses tell how they were beaten and threatened into signing statements in German which they couldn't read. Thereafter the Germans announced their faked story to the world and began their own "investigation" on the spot.

Tried to Conceal Fraud

For this purpose they reportedly used the services of 500 Russian war prisoners to do the heavy work, who when they had served their purpose, were marched off and shot.

One prisoner, Yegoroff, eluded the firing squad and found shelter in the cellar of a peasant woman named Moncovskaya, but was recaptured the following day. Meanwhile he had told Madame Moncovskaya his story. The Germans organized mass excursions to the scene of the tragedy and even brought in committee experts from satellite countries to prove their claims.

Before their final retreat the Germans presumably tried to cover all traces of their fakery by attempting to round up and dispose of all potential witnesses against them, including those whom they had compelled to give false evidence. They got some, but the others escaped, including the above mentioned two girls who did housework at the rest house.

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Baruch's Advice Is Solicited In Fitting Country for Peace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Bernard M. Baruch, adviser to two wartime Presidents, will be asked to head the staff of the newly created House Economic Policy and Planning Committee, set up yesterday to help get the country back on a peacetime basis when the time comes.

Representative William M. Colmer (D) of Mississippi, chairman, announced he would invite Mr. Baruch to head the Committee's staff, "if not actively, then in an advisory capacity."

"I know of no man better fitted for the job," Mr. Colmer said.

Mr. Baruch was head of the War Industries Board in World War I, advised President Wilson on economic policy, and now is head of President Roosevelt's Advisory Unit on War and Postwar Policy.

The new House Committee will take over many of the activities envisaged for President Roosevelt's National Resources and Planning Board, which was abolished by Congress last year.

Mr. Colmer told the House that a paramount aim would be to bring about a cessation of "wartime regimentation of the people" and to guarantee "the continuation of free enterprise."

Serving with Mr. Colmer are nine other Democrats and eight Republicans, as follows:

Democrats—Jere Cooper, Tennessee; R. Ewing Thomason, Texas; Francis E. Walter, Pennsylvania; Orville Zimmerman, Missouri; Jerry Voorhis, California; John R. Murdock, Arizona; Walter A. Lynch, New York; Thomas J. O'Brien, Illinois; John E. Fogarty, Rhode Island.

Republicans — Hamilton Fish, New York; Charles L. Gifford, Massachusetts; B. Carroll Reece, Tennessee; Richard J. Welch, California; Charles A. Wolverton, New Jersey; Clifford R. Hope, Kansas; Jesse Wolcott, Michigan, and Charles Dewey, Illinois.

The Committee, Mr. Colmer said, will study and make recommendations on such factors as equitable termination of war contracts; disposition of surplus war commodities and Government-owned plants; development of new markets, both foreign and domestic; demobilization and re-employment of ex-soldiers and war workers.

Bell Telephone Cuts Rates By $7,950,000 on March 1

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Bell Telephone System has agreed to an annual reduction in interstate rates of about $7,950,000 effective March 1, the Federal Communications Commission has announced.

Most of the reduction—about $5,600,000—will result from an agreement to place the night long-distance rate in effect at 6 p. m., instead of 7 p. m.

The other $2,350,000 represents a reduction in the overtime rates on teletypewriter message service.

The FCC, which announced the changes following negotiations with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, said the additional hour for placing long-distance calls at the night rate is expected to benefit most of the armed services and war workers away from home.

The reduction in the rate on teletypewriter messages will be realized by cutting overtime charges from one-third to one-fourth the initial-period rate on all tax messages for which the initial charge exceeds 30 cents. The Government accounts for 50 per cent of teletypewriter message use.

A year ago the Bell System reduced the nation's long-distance telephone bill an estimated $34,700,000 through a reduction in overtime charges and through reductions in rates charged for leased private-line telephone, telegraph and radio-program transmission services.

C. I. O. Board To Consider Soldier Vote

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations convened here today prepared to take stands on national service legislation, a national wage policy, and the soldiers' vote.

President Philip Murray's acceptance of an invitation to attend a World Labor Congress in London next June also is before the Board.

Mr. Murray already has asserted he is in agreement with President Roosevelt's proposals for continuation of the Renegotiation Law, the re-enactment of the Stabilization Law, passage of cost of food legislation, and a realistic tax law.

But Mr. Murray has taken the position that a national service act as proposed by the Administration would be of little value in mobilizing manpower.

C. I. O. leaders have held that further adjustment of wages is necessary to bring them generally into line with the increased cost of living. That cost, they say, has outstripped the "Little Steel" formula. They have advocated that servicemen and women overseas be permitted to vote in the next general election, using a brief Federal ballot.

The Executive Board is composed of Mr. Murray, nine C. I. O. Vice-Presidents and heads of the 40 C. I. O. international unions.

A. F. of L. Offers Plan for Postwar

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor's suggested approach to the postwar problems is a reconstruction commission set up by, and responsible to Congress, with authority to make the over-all policy on reconversion, contract cancellation, disposal of government property, and utilization of demobilized manpower.

The policy would be made by representatives of employers, labor and agriculture, with a chairman appointed by the President. Quarterly reports to Congress would be required.

The A. F. of L. Executive Council heard these recommendations by its Postwar Committee, headed by Matthew Woll, yesterday and adopted them as its own. The Council's winter meeting was expected to end today.

The Council also announced it would sponsor a conference of employers, labor and agriculture in the near future to consider these problems. The conference will be financed by a $10,000 contribution from the Carnegie Foundation.

'E' Bond Sales Top Billion Mark

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Individual sales in the Fourth War Loan topped $1,000,000,000 in the Jan. 26 Treasury report.

The total of $1,044,000,000, represents a gain of $91,000,000 from Jan. 25, the largest daily jump.

A quota of $5,500,000,000 has been assigned for the Bond purchases by individuals.

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson told a nation-wide radio audience Jan. 26 that just as the munitions production obligation has to be met "so does the financial obligation that goes with it."

Urging support of the Fourth War Loan, Mr. Nelson said that this year the nation will produce war goods at a rate probably in excess of $6,000,000,000 a month.

Spain Interested

MADRID, Jan. 27 (AP)—Argentina's decision to break with the Axis is a decision of great interest in neutral Spain, which maintains extremely close relations with the Argentine Government.

The Spanish press carried bulletins announcing the rupture.

Argentine is considered here an outstanding friend of Spain and a bulwark of Spain's policy among the Spanish-speaking nations.

Repatriate Receives Award

Honored by United Nations Association

Royal Arch Gunnison, left, is shown receiving a bronze plaque, awarded by the United Nations Association, from Clark Eichelberger, Executive Director of the Association, "for his unceasing efforts and contribution to the cause of international co-operation." The presentation marks the first time that the U. N. A. has honored anyone in this manner. Mr. Gunnison, well known as a newspaper correspondent before his capture by the Japanese when Manila was taken, is now a news analyst of the Mutual Broadcasting Company. Mr. Gunnison was formerly a staff member of The Christian Science Monitor

London Watches Policies In Argentina and Spain

Continued from Page 1

effective action such as clearing out Axis agents from the Argentine.

Great Patience Shown

Both the British and the United States Governments, it is agreed here, have shown great patience during the two years since the Rio de Janeiro conference of Latin-American states recommended the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the Axis.

And it is now felt that after so long an interval something more than mere persuasion regarding a German spy ring has produced this result.

Britain and the United States, it is underlined, have succeeded because they have co-operated and exerted their great strength for the achievement of a common object. It is not forgotten, for example, that in the United States there were more than $400,000,000 worth of gold dollar assets which could be frozen, while Britain had placed with the Argentine large orders for meat and other commodities which meant much for that country's trade balance.

Attitude Toward Spain

Incidentally this British action serves to disprove allegations in some circles that British financial and economic interests in the Argentine [most of which are under moratorium] came before national war interests.

Stiffening of British attitude toward Spain is also welcomed, since there long have been many demands for less "leniency" toward the Franco regime.

The recent discovery of bombs among orange shipments from Spain led to a strong British protest which was answered by the Madrid Government's promise to take strong measures against German saboteurs.

But this incident isn't the only British complaint. Outstanding are the unneutral attitude of Spain which still allows Spanish soldiers to fight in Russia, the continuing activities of German agents in Spain and Spanish Morocco, as well as continued disadvantages to British trade interests in Spain.

Definition of Neutral

General Jordana, Spanish Foreign Minister, complained today of the war of nerves against neutral countries, maintaining that "allegations have been either invented or distorted and false interpretation placed on our foreign policy."

This statement was published on today's front page of Arriba, Falangist organ, side by side with a lengthy Buenos Aires dispatch of the Argentine decision breaking off with Germany and Japan.

The British public opinion reply to this is naturally that everything depends on interpretation of the term "neutral," and that obviously it isn't the same in London and Madrid.

But neither Generalissimo Franco nor General Jordana need be long in doubt regarding British interpretation since the Duke of Alba, Spanish Ambassador, is said to be traveling to Madrid in the near future to report to his Government.

Mothers Working for WMC Organize to Improve Lot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—A group of mothers at the War Manpower Commission here have organized to make it profitable or at least feasible for mothers to work.

The group, dubbing itself the Working Mothers' Club has an ambitious program including:

A baby exchange to deal in outgrown clothes and equipment.

Dinner invitations for unattached girls who will mind children and wash dishes.

Deduction of maids' salaries from federal income taxes.

An exchange-maid service.

Although the War Manpower Commission does not encourage women with children under 16 to take war jobs, even in its own organization there are numerous young mothers whose husbands have gone off to war or who feel the need of adding to the family exchequer.

A mother earning $1,800 in the War Department resigned the other day after she found she could clear only $7 a week on top of expenses and taxes.

Seeking tax deductions for maids' salaries, the "working mothers" argue that the cost of maids is as much a necessity to working mothers as is an automobile to a doctor.

The WMC mothers hope their club will be copied in other government departments and eventually in private war plants which the WMC has estimated will need between 500,000 and 1,000,000 more workers by next summer.

Carnegie Medals Awarded to 15

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 27 (AP)—Two persons who perished and another who was injured were among the 15 persons recognized Jan. 26 by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission for outstanding acts of heroism and will be awarded bronze medals and cash sums aggregating $6,500.

An Indian boy, Roy D. Grover, of Park Falls, Wis., who drowned last June in attempting to rescue a little girl from the swirling rapids of the Flambeau River, received one of the posthumous awards.

The other went to Delmar W. Oldaker, of Leon, W. Va., for an unsuccessful attempt to save a fellow employee from a gas-filled basement of a pumphouse last August.

Michael J. Oris, a Vancouver, Wash., truck driver, received a bronze medal and a disability pension for saving two men from a burning building in which seven others perished in November, 1942.

Pensions totalling $1,500 a year were granted to dependents of the heroes, and $4,700 in cash will be given to the 12 other cases for the purchase of home or other worthy purposes.

Argentine Cargo Ships Held in Port

Continued from Page 1

it probably would be Sweden, although Switzerland and Spain were other possibilities.

Effects of the diplomatic break upon the Argentine financial world still were uncertain, but the first reaction on the stock exchange was favorable. Clients were withdrawing accounts from German banks.

Buenos Aires generally seemed happy over the Government action, although most persons expressed curiosity to know details of the spy story which caused the rupture.

Argentine newspapers, released to some extent from strict censorship rules which forbid criticism of belligerents, printed reports of German espionage and propaganda activities.

Embassy Accused

A leading afternoon newspaper, Critica, got itself in trouble with an editorial in an "I-told-you-so" vein, pointing out that it had often called attention to activities of Nazi agents. It was suspended for three days.

Noticias Graficas published a photograph of Hitler with the caption, "Suffered severe reverse." An article declared the German Embassy had used its diplomatic pouch and immunity to cover up activities against the United Nations.

President Ramirez, in a broadcast over a national radio hookup a short time after signing the decree severing relations, declared:

"In the face of the seriousness of the facts that (the espionage) is injuring Argentine feeling, it is inadmissable to allow the presence among us of diplomatic representatives of Germany and Japan.

"There are no excuses or possible explanations to justify the actions and plans of those who, within the Republic or in relation with her, are working against national sovereignty."

Britain the Loser?

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Berlin Radio, in a broadcast last night giving the first German reaction to Argentina's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis, described Britain rather than Germany as the loser by the move, which it said was forced by the United States.

The threadbare divide-and-conquer theme thus was followed again.

Declaring that Argentina's action caused no surprise in the German capital, the broadcast, recorded by Columbia Broadcasting System, said "pressure and blackmailing maneuvers of the Anglo-Americans" in Argentina had reached a climax "in the campaign of defamation against Bolivia."

"While the U. S. A. are laying their hands on the last South American country which sought to preserve its independence," it said, "England is losing here one of its most important economic markets and thus has, in fact, been excluded by its own partner from an economic and political point of view from the American continent."

Describing the step as a loss of independence for Argentina, the broadcast said "the worst Germany loses may be her diplomatic representation."

Revolt Nipped

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Jan. 27 (AP)—A revolt of a group of reserve Army officers, reported directed by a retired Colonel now living in Buenos Aires, was smashed before dawn yesterday by loyal forces of President Higinio Morinigo and last night the nation of 1,040,420 persons apparently was quiet.

A communiqué said an undisclosed number of revolutionists headed by Denis Roa, a reserve officer, attacked police headquarters and the telephone building about 3 a. m. The police were momentarily surprised but opened fire on the group and wounded a number of persons. The attackers were dispersed.

The revolutionary movement was said to have been led by Col. Arturo Bray, a retired Army officer who has been living in exile in Buenos Aires.

Some Skepticism

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 27 (AP)—Argentina's arrival into the camp of nations which have severed diplomatic relations with the Axis was welcomed here today, but at the same time skepticism was expressed as to whether the move meant an actual change in the foreign policy of the Ramirez regime.

The rupture was interpreted here as a last-minute effort to satisfy the rest of the hemisphere and to forestall reprisals that seemed imminent as the result of Argentina's failure to unite with other American nations on foreign policy.

The nature of measures which had been contemplated against Argentina has not been ascertained, but a report was current in Montevideo Jan. 24 that United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull had prepared a stern statement which would have mentioned such action. One source said a blocking of Argentine funds by the United States and other American countries was in prospect.

Informants said a last minute change in Mr. Hull's plans was brought about by Argentine Foreign Minister Alberto Gilbert by advising the American and British Ambassador in Buenos Aires Jan. 24 of his intention to break relations with the Axis.

N. Y. Basketball Aids Bond Drive

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Basketball pitched in to do its part in the Fourth War Loan Drive last night when 6,000 fans put $1,676,750 in war bonds for the privilege of watching a benefit double-header at the 71st Regiment Armory.

Harry Boykoff, former St. John's ace, scored 21 points but his West Point Post All-Stars lost to the strong District Coast Guards, 50-38, in the opener. Joe Lapchick's Brooklyn All-Stars topped the Nat Holman-coached New York Stars, 47-43 in the finale.

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The Home Forum

"A watered garden"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS from the standpoint of his understanding of God's law as always operative in the field of human affairs that Jesus urged people to seek "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness" (Matthew 6:33), not that they should lack any good thing, but that their human needs as well as their spiritual requirements should be met with unfailing certainty. He not only promised but proved that the signs do follow "them that believe" (Mark 16:17), and the needed things are added.

Christian Science shows clearly that the mission of Jesus was to teach the truth about God and man's relationship to Him. The object of his healings was to prove by them that what he taught was the truth. His miracles were evidence that life is not material, is not derived from matter, and is not dependent on matter, but that, on the contrary, life is spiritual, derived from God who is infinite Life, Truth, Love. This is the truth which makes man free from the supposedly unchangeable laws of sin, sickness, and death.

* * *

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy presents a practical explanation of the Scriptural miracles. She shows them to have been the effects of a supreme law which is eternally operative, rather than a special dispensation for a particular era. Thus she writes (*ibid.*, p. 135), "The miracle introduces no disorder, but unfolds the primal order, establishing the Science of God's unchangeable law."

If one has believed that man is a material organism, that he is created by matter, lives in matter, and is dependent upon matter, then one has accepted the supposition that he dies out of matter because of some material condition or circumstance. To such a person the world is as material as he is and is controlled by unchangeable material laws. If this could be true, it would be the truth about everything and the one who believed it would be contained in and by the world of his material belief. It would become to him the primal order, and for him its laws would be binding.

One gains the understanding of the primal order and actual unchangeable law as one knows God as divine Principle, Love. God is infinite Life, Truth, Love, expressed in divine ideas, and the substance of these ideas is Spirit. This eternal substance is ever available, and this is a law of exclusion to the belief of any other substance. Christian Science teaches (Science and Health, p. 468), "Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay. Truth, Life, and Love are substance, as the Scriptures use this word in Hebrews: 'The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.'"

The availability of divine substance to meet every human need is referred to in the Bible by many striking figures of speech. Often it is called the bread of life or the living bread. But probably because the appeal to dwellers in an arid land is much stronger, the image most frequently used is water. The promised reward of righteousness is always the enjoyment of a well-watered countryside, green and fruitful! "I will open rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys: I will make the wilderness a pool of water, and the dry land springs of water" (Isaiah 41:18).

Probably nowhere in the Bible is the difference between the material and the spiritual sense of substance illustrated more clearly than in the colloquy between Jesus and the woman of Samaria at the well. To the woman, the material water was substance, but Jesus pointed out the fallacy of this belief, showing that since the drinker would thirst again, need more matter, there was no lasting satisfaction in it. What he had to give was living water, the understanding of the ever-presence of Life, Truth, and Love. "But whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life" (John 4:14).

* * *

As thought turns away from the material sense of things, seeking the all-encompassing spiritual reality, one comes to understand the vision which came to the Apostle John (Revelation 22:1), "And he shewed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb." John saw no material river. He rose to the understanding of universal Principle—Life, Truth, and Love—uncontaminated by any material concepts, embracing man and the universe, ever present and eternal. As we, too, gain this higher understanding of spiritual selfhood we shall find our lives fulfilling this lovely Scriptural promise (Isaiah 58:11): "Thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Lightfall

Though sundown wears the very hue of dawn,
When looking now across the crimson town
I know it is the nightfall coming on,
I know the world is turning up, not down.
Still trouble does not hold me all in all
While I can see which way the light shall fall.

CHARLES MALAM

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A ROOF TILE OF CHINESE POTTERY FROM THE MING DYNASTY (1368—1648 A. D.)

IN MANY COUNTRIES, for countless centuries, the cock and his glorified cousin, the phoenix, have been superstitiously regarded as sacred birds, birds of strange magical power, able to ward away evil. These roof creatures of glazed tile and colored clay are cast in a single piece with the tiles they perch on.

He Was Inspired by Shakespeare

IN THE SUMMER OF 1825 the Mendelssohn family moved from the Neue Promenade to Number 3 Leipzigerstrasse, the home with which Felix is always associated. The newly acquired house was large, near the Potsdam Gate in a part of Berlin then more country than city. . . .

The removal to Number 3 Leipzigerstrasse marked an advance in Mendelssohn. Beyond doubt it coincided with a fresh current of musical inspiration which inevitably is associated with happy hours in the new home, especially in the delightful park. During the first year of residence Felix poured out an incredible amount of work, all mature and vital. Two of these compositions remain among the unforgettable things in music, the Octet in E flat for Strings (Op. 20), and the Overture to the *Midsummer Night's Dream*. . . .

The Mendelssohn family threw themselves with their usual enthusiasm into the enjoyment of the new home, particularly of the park and the garden. During the summer of 1826 all four children, Felix, Fanny, Rebecca, and Paul, with companions of their own age, turned the afternoons and twilights into what has been described as an uninterrupted carnival of poetry, music, charades, masquerades, and improvised plays. Shakespeare had recently been adequately disclosed to German readers in the Schlegel-Tieck translation, and both Felix and Fanny reveled in the poet whom they could not yet read in the original. Their imaginative games and entertainments were inspired by this reading, and all their creative impulses, light or serious, were stimulated. Full of new ideas, they began to keep a common journal to which their comrades, old and young, added contributions. Every witty or amusing or poetical thing said or thought of was promptly recorded. At one time, we are told, they kept a supply of writing materials in the garden so that gushing of high spirits might not be checked by a trip back to the main house. They called this journal "The Garden Times," and added a sequel the following winter, "The Tea-and-Snow Times."

In this tide of happiness the *Midsummer Night's Dream* Overture was composed. We do not know to what extent his companions were aware of what occupied Felix's thoughts, and our guess now is far off and hardly to be trusted, but it is supposed that during the summer of 1826 he saw his father's park inhabited by Oberon, Titania and Puck, and fancied himself an actor in the lovely story, a very comprehensive actor, identifying himself with the human beings as well as with Theseus and Hermia and Helena.

Years afterwards he was to compose for *Midsummer Night's Dream* additional and equally famous music, but the Overture remains a perfect summary or translation of the play, a masterpiece in itself and a landmark in musical history. When he wrote it Mendelssohn was seventeen years old.—From "Songs Without Words—The Story of Felix Mendelssohn," by JOHN ERSKINE. (New York: Messner.)

„Ein gewässerter Garten"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VOM STANDPUNKT seines Verständnisses des Gesetzes Gottes als in menschlichen Angelegenheiten immer wirkend mahnte Jesus die Menschen nachdrücklich, „am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit" (Matth. 6, 33) zu trachten, nicht daß ihnen etwas Gutes mangeln sollte, sondern daß ihre menschlichen Bedürfnisse so gut wie ihre geistigen Erfordernisse mit unfehlbarer Gewißheit befriedigt werden sollten. Er versprach nicht bloß, sondern bewies, daß „denen, die da glauben" (Mark. 16, 17), die Zeichen folgen werden, und daß ihnen alles Nötige zufallen wird.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt klar, daß Jesu Mission war, die Wahrheit über Gott und des Menschen Beziehung zu Ihm zu lehren. Der Zweck seiner Heilungen war, durch sie zu beweisen, daß das, was er lehrte, die Wahrheit war. Mit seinen Wundern zeigte er, daß das Leben nicht materiell ist, nicht aus der Materie hervorgeht und nicht von der Materie abhängig ist, sondern geistig ist und von Gott kommt, der das unendliche Leben, die unendliche Wahrheit und die unendliche Liebe ist. Dies ist die Wahrheit, die den Menschen von den vermeintlich unveränderlichen Gesetzen der Sünde, der Krankheit und des Todes frei macht.

* * *

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" gibt Mary Baker Eddy eine praktische Erklärung der biblischen Wunder. Sie zeigt, daß sie die Wirkungen eines allerhabenen, ewig wirkenden Gesetzes und keine besondere Verleihung für eine besondere Zeit waren. So schreibt sie (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 135): „Das Wunder führt keine Unordnung ein, sondern entfaltet die ursprüngliche Ordnung, indem es die Wissenschaft des unwandelbaren Gesetzes Gottes bestätigt".

Wenn einer geglaubt hat, daß der Mensch ein materieller Organismus sei, daß er von der Materie geschaffen sei, daß er in der Materie lebe und von ihr abhängig sei, dann hat er die Meinung angenommen, daß er wegen eines materiellen Zustandes oder Umstandes aus der Materie heraussterbe. Für ihn ist die Welt so materiell, wie er ist, und wird von unveränderlichen materiellen Gesetzen regiert. Wenn dies wahr wäre, würde es die Wahrheit über alles sein, und wer es glaubte, würde in der Welt seiner materiellen Annahme enthalten und von ihr eingeschlossen sein. Sie würde für ihn die höchste Ordnung werden, und ihre Gesetze würden bindend für ihn sein.

Man gewinnt das Verständnis der höchsten Ordnung und des wirklichn unwandelbaren Gesetzes, wenn man Gott als das göttliche Prinzip, die Liebe, erkennt. Gott ist das unendliche Leben, die unendliche Wahrheit und die unendliche Liebe, die in göttlichen Ideen ausgedrückt ist, und die Substanz dieser Ideen ist der Geist. Diese ewige Substanz steht immer zu Gebote, und dies ist ein Ausschließungsgesetz für den Glauben an irgend eine andere Substanz. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 468): „Substanz ist das, was ewig und der Disharmonie und des Verfalls unfähig ist. Die Wahrheit, das Leben und die Liebe sind Substanz, wie die Heilige Schrift dieses Wort im Brief an die Hebräer anwendet: ‚Die Substanz der Dinge, die man erhofft, die Augenscheinlichkeit der Dinge, die man nicht sieht'".

Auf die Anwendbarkeit der göttlichen Substanz zur Befriedigung jedes menschlichen Bedürfnisses ist in der Bibel durch viele treffende Redewendungen hingewiesen. Sie ist oft das Brot des Lebens oder das lebendige Brot genannt. Aber wahrscheinlich weil es die Bewohner eines dürren Landes viel stärker anspricht, ist sehr oft das Bild des Wassers gebraucht. Die verheißene Belohnung der Gerechtigkeit ist immer der Genuß eines wasserreichen, grünen und fruchtbaren Landes! „Ich will Wasserflüsse auf den Höhen öffnen und Brunnen mitten auf den Feldern und will die Wüste zu Wasserseen machen und das dürre Land zu Wasserquellen" (Jes. 41, 18).

Wahrscheinlich nirgends in der Bibel ist der Unterschied zwischen dem materiellen und dem geistigen Sinn der Substanz klarer veranschaulicht als in dem Gespräch Jesu mit der Samariterin am Brunnen Jakobs. Für das Weib war das materielle Wasser Substantz; aber Jesus zeigte ihr das Trügerische dieses Glaubens, in welchem keine dauernde Befriedigung ist, weil es den Trinker dieses Wassers wieder dürsten wird—er mehr Materie brauchen wird. Was er zu geben hatte, war lebendiges Wasser, das Verständnis der Allgegenwart des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe. „Wer aber von dem Wasser trinken wird, das ich ihm gebe, den wird ewiglich nicht dürsten; sondern das Wasser, das ich ihm geben werde, das wird in ihm ein Brunnen des Wassers werden, das in das ewige Leben quillt" (Joh. 4, 14.)

* * *

Wenn sich das Denken von dem materiellen Sinn der Dinge abwendet und nach der allumfassenden geistigen Wirklichkeit trachtet, lernt man verstehen, was der Apostel Johannes in der Offenbarung sah (Offenb. 22, 1): „Und er zeigte mir einen lautern Strom des lebendigen Wassers, klar wie ein Kristall; der ging aus von dem Stuhl Gottes und des Lammes". Johannes sah keinen materiellen Strom. Er erhob sich zu dem von keinen materiellen Begriffen befleckten Verständnis des allumfassenden Prinzips—des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe—das den Menchen und das Weltall umschließt und immer gegenwärtig und ewig ist. Wenn auch wir dieses höhere Verständnis des geistigen Selbst erlangen, werden wir unser Leben die liebliche biblische Verheißung erfüllen sehen (Jes. 58, 11): „Du wirst sein wie ein gewässerter Garten und wie eine Wasserquelle, welcher es nimmer an Wasser fehlt".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

When the Cocks Crow

OUR CHILDHOOD was full of cheerful country noises and chiefest among them was the resounding crow of cocks!

To this day, the sound holds for me a peculiar pleasure. A double-dyed pleasure due to its own innate cheer, seconded by all that such prideful carol reminiscently connotes. For centuries upon centuries, I fancy, cocks have crowed in precisely the same way, whether walking their native jungles of the Malay Archipelago or lording it in New England farmsteads. Certainly, wherever I have wandered, the pride of cocks and their crowing has recalled our own barnyard, no matter where I happened to hear them nor what their breed! I remember moonlight nights on Jamaica Island in the West Indies, when the hills above Montego Bay echoed with roosters' cries, vying with the bay of sleepless hounds. But the dogs only barked at the moon, whereas the feathered ones opened their beaks to toss an ageless challenge:

"When we call, you go! Our song is stronger than your light, for at our second summons the sun always comes!"

So the challenging beaks said, over and over again; and their call never ceases on earth, whether nights be black or bright.

First cock crow—second cock crow—

In ancient Galilee many men, among them Mark and Peter, reckoned their hours and fashioned their future by these! At second crowing harvesters rose up with their sickles to garner grain and fishers rose up to cast out their nets. In the clear dawn thankfully they rose to the labor of a new day; and thankfully women walked, jars upon shoulders, to fill them at the night-cooled well. Babies rubbed sleep from their eyes, uncurled their chubby fists, cooed as they tried to catch sky gold. Yes, since the beginning, the regal voice of cocks has brought gladness everywhere!

* * *

At home, in our childhood, from kitchen door to barnyard a grape-arbor stretched. Its length seemed endless and alluring to short legs. Heady, delicious odors hung over it, poured down through the diamond lattices: first, the odor of bloom and, later, the odor of ripening fruits. Niagaras, lovely as frosted green pearls; small coral Delawares; large purple-blue Concords, were all planted there, and well I recall the taste and the shape of each! We used to eat the curly grape tendrils, too. They had a curious sour-sweet flavor and looked like the antlers of fairy stags. The vine leaves also were beautiful, and threw their shadows in shifting patterns on the sanded path. Altogether, a child felt happy as it skipped or lingered on the way to see the cocks.

The cocks were kept in three separate yards. In the largest of these, Buff Cochins and Barred Plymouth Rocks wandered at will. Each rooster was surrounded by his own household of hens, whom he kept in proper subjection. Despite their lively eyes, hens have always seemed dull creatures with their eternal round of cackling, grain-pecking, and laying of eggs. Nevertheless, we children pushed in after Peter, our hired man, when he entered the henhouses to collect the eggs. Inside, there was a strong scent of straw and whitewash. On the straw here and there china eggs rested, decoys by which Peter coaxed reluctant layers to begin their business. Sometimes he'd swing a hen up onto the nest, settle her there and say sternly:

"Come now, ye lazy biddy, tend to yer task! Is it to be an idle lady Nature fashioned a hen?" His rich Irish brogue rolled over the offender while his big, gentle hand pinned her fast. His eyes twinkled on us, but his free hand brushed us out. "Scat, childers! You do scare me chickens and stir thim into foolishness."

Peter was good-hearted, but to be obeyed; so, reluctantly, we'd take our inquisitive noses to the next run.

In this run a gorgeous game bird strutted, all gold and glossy green and black and agleam! His comb and wattles were pure scarlet. His sharp spurs printed criss-crosses on the hard dirt, like the spurs of an emperor. There was something wild and remote about him. Just by watching him walk, you knew he came from some mysterious, brilliant place! Years after, I heard Dhan Gopal Mukerji tell how heat shimmered over the jungle floor in an iridescent mist, so that the most brilliant bird's plumage became part of it. He was speaking then of the King Pheasant, who is cousin to the Jungle Cock.

* * *

In the last of the three yards were my brother's Bantams and it was this diminutive, courageous couple that we diminutive humans loved best.

"Look at Charlemagne!" We quivered with delight as the midget rooster jumped high from the ground and menacingly fluttered his wings at the approach of any would-be enemy—the big, gray tomcat, for instance, or our father's hunting-hound. "He isn't afraid of anything!" Quite literally he wasn't and undoubtedly deserved to be named for our favorite knight!

Very early the cock became a popular symbol in art and ornament. His beauty, his vigilance, his valor impressed men's minds. The Greeks and Romans set him on their coins, made him the bird of such diverse gods as Apollo, Mercury, Mars, and Aesculapius the Healer. Caesar's legions carried him by land and sea northward into Britain whither they went in 55 B. C. on conquest bent. "Gallus" was their word for "cock," and some say that the ancient name of France was derived from this word. In any event, the fearless, fighting Gallic chieftains bore golden cockerels on their helmets; and, hundreds of years after, republican France adopted the gallant bird for its flag. High in air, on weather-vanes and church steeples, metal cocks twirled gaily and enlivened the villages of mediaeval Europe!

Nor did the East neglect him. China, with an ever-quick eye for beauty and a love of symbolism, long since began to create enchanting roof tiles with feathered guardians perched upon them. On her matchless "Four Season" vases, also, she placed him—the proud and ancient bird, emblem of wealth and honor—amid peony flowers that signified Spring. But, best of all, the Orient put him upon a drum, made him the kernel of a proverb: "When the cock stands on the drum, there is peace"!

LUCY EMBURY

Chinese New Year

HOLIDAYS WERE great events. Tjie Sien celebrated each one with old-fashioned pomp, and no single detail of the elaborate ceremonies was slighted. I like New Year's best. It was the gayest festival and we were all given very fine new dresses and silver coins wrapped in scarlet paper for luck. All of the grandchildren, down to the tiniest baby, were awakened before midnight, dressed in their new robes and then marched into the reception room where my grandparents sat side by side, stiff and immobile on red lacquer "thrones." Two by two strictly according to seniority, we filed up to the thrones, knelt on a small pink pillow, solemnly kow-towed three times and murmured politely "Ying Tang." "Ying Tang" meant "I ought" and was equivalent to a promise of obedience for the following year. The direct descendants, children and grandchildren, masculine preceding feminine, paid their respects first, and we were followed by daughters-in-law, aunts, cousins and finally the household servants. It was annoying to have all my little boy-cousins march in front of me, as even then I valued my own importance, but on the whole I considered this particular ceremony great fun, and when I made the kow-tow I smacked my small forehead on the floor ostentatiously with a resounding thump!

For New Year's each member of the family was given new robes by my grandfather, who chose the colors and embroideries himself and then had them made up in China. These dresses were a source of great satisfaction to me and I shall never forget my favorite—a pale blue China silk embroidered with delicate pink flowers and golden leaves.—From "Hui-Lan Koo" (Madame Wellington Koo), An autobiography as told to MARY VAN RENSSELAER THAYER. (New York: Dial Press.)

The Lesser Islands of the Pacific

THESE ISLANDS range in size from low-lying bits of land barely rising above the level of the sea, to islands on which jungle-covered mountains tower thousands of feet above the breakers on their beaches. Some are rich in agricultural and mineral wealth, have excellent harbors for large ships, and support cities, plantations, tourist resorts, and mines; while others are actually unpopulated, or support mere handfuls of people.

No large animals are native to these islands, but small ones sometimes abound. The vegetation may be limited to a fringe of coconut palms and little else, or on certain larger islands forms lush and impenetrable jungles.

That there are climatic variations in so great a region goes without saying, yet there is probably less variation throughout the Pacific than in any other comparable area on earth. Rainy seasons come and go. The trade winds, over much of this portion of the earth, are almost as regular as clockwork. Now and then furious storms batter these islands, tearing down structures and trees, wrecking native craft and even larger ships, and inundating low-lying islands. For the most part, however, the weather is pleasant, the temperature mild, and the winds moderate. . . .

For the most part, until now, these islands have had a kind of separate existence of their own. The world at large has had little contact with them, and some at least have given the impression of being imaginary rather than real. Today, however, they are rapidly coming to take their place along with the larger islands in the great world of which, almost for the first time, they are a part.—From the Introduction to "Islands of the Pacific," by HAWTHORNE DANIEL. (New York: Putnam.)

Messages Unread

A shovel full of snow contains
a million miracles,
a million chains of crystal chains
in which form dwells
most beautiful.
And few will see, the watchers being human.
A shovel full of snow is common.

KEITH THOMAS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1944

Japanese Strategy Shaken by Axis Military Setbacks in Europe

Veterans in Seven Cities Crowd Offices for Jobs

Many get work under Government's new program for putting returned servicemen on jobs in Denver, New Haven, St. Louis, Houston, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Philadelphia—Some were still in uniform.

By the Associated Press

War veterans made their way into offices in seven cities across the nation today to take advantage of the Federal Government's new expanded program to find them work.

Some were in uniform, others back in civilian garb. Many were accompanied by their wives or sweethearts.

The number of applicants ran into scores in some cities as the program got under way. A large number obtained jobs before the day ended.

One wife said she "practically had to drag" her husband to the office, he was so low in spirit. He got a job. There was a sailor looking for work during his 30-day leave.

The demonstration offices, as they were described by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, are located in Denver, Colo.; New Haven, Conn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Houston, Texas; Los Angeles, Calif.; Minneapolis, Minn., and Philadelphia, Pa.

Directors of the offices said the new program represented a considerable expansion over services hitherto provided.

The new setup included larger placement staffs, greater co-ordination with employer representatives and increased emphasis on finding suitable jobs for disabled men.

Burr Pearson, manager of the U. S. Employment Service in Houston, said there was no backlog of unemployed veterans in that section because all discharged service men had been placed.

This was the picture by cities:

Philadelphia—Ninety-two veterans of the 109 who applied got jobs immediately. Others were sent to the Red Cross when they said they needed financial assistance, or to the Veterans' Rehabilitation Bureau for special training. It was at that office that the wife said she "practically had to drag" her husband. Frank L. McNamee, Regional Director, estimated 25,000 jobs are ready for veterans in the district.

New Haven—Some applicants were anxious to get war production jobs immediately while others said they were more interested in jobs with a postwar future and were willing to wait for a suitable opportunity.

Minneapolis—A problem already arising is that of returning high school boys with no fixed occupational pattern. Officials of the Office said placements necessarily were proceeding slowly because of efforts to determine the applicants' mechanical or professional, ability. Max E. Davidson, Office Manager, said employers were giving preference to veterans.

St. Louis—This office, which handled 450 cases monthly during the last half of 1943, reported no noticeable increase over the average. The Demonstration Office now has 250 employees of the U. S. Employment Service, compared with 10 full time men who previously staffed the office under a veterans' employment program established in 1937. The 10, veterans of previous wars, will specialize in difficult cases, such as those of wounded men.

Los Angeles—In the first two hours 78 veterans, 11 of them disabled, appeared at the office. Carl C. Overpeck, head of the office, said he expected no difficulty in obtaining jobs, with many placements available in aircraft and other industries. He said previous experience has shown that handicapped veterans, after training, make fine workers.

Denver—The setup here included a permanent staff of representatives of the State Vocational Rehabilitation Department, the U. S. Civil Service Commission, the Colorado Bar Association, the Veterans Administration, business, labor and hospitals, the latter to determine limitations of veterans. Albert W. Bevan, manager, said he expected a steady stream of applicants and speedier handling as the program progresses.

Houston—This office reported that Texas employers were volunteering in large numbers to find work for returning service men. Plans were proceeding for perfecting new plans of reemployment and rehabilitation for the huge numbers expected to be cared for eventually.

Political Activity of C. I. O. To Go Under Dies Spotlight

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The C. I. O. Political Action Committee will be investigated soon by the Dies Committee, chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas disclosed following House approval of an additional $75,000 for expenses of the committee.

Mr. Dies, who has headed the Committee since its formation in May, 1938, to investigate alleged un-American activities, said the 1944 program also calls for an investigation of Peace Now, an organization advocating negotiated peace. Mr. Dies said, too, that current investigations of Japanese activities and the Civil Service Commission will continue.

Details of the projected C. I. O. inquiry, the Texan said in an interview, will be made public in the near future.

"We are going to make a thorough investigation of the political action committee, which has raised $2,000,000 to defeat members of Congress," he declared.

Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia recently asked Attorney General Francis Biddle to seek an indictment of the C. I. O. group for alleged violation of the ban in the 1943 War Labor Disputes Act against contributions by labor organizations in connection with Federal elections.

Mr. Dies said the investigation of Peace Now already is in progress, its objective being to "find out who is putting up the money to finance this organization."

(In New York, Miss Bessie Simon, Secretary of Peace Now, said:

"We are happy to have the Dies Committee come here and investigate everything. All our financial records are open, and as of Jan. 1, we had spent about $2,500 which was given to us by individuals who simply wanted to join in the work for a negotiated peace."

The Committee's investigation of the Civil Service Commission was ordered recently to determine whether there has been sufficient caution in approving individuals for Federal employment.

The House action granting the Committee $75,000 to last it until Feb. 3, 1944, boosted to $652,500 the amount appropriated since 1938.

In Kansas City, Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, who is conferring with Missouri and Kansas labor leaders, said:

"We have offered to make our records and information available to the Department of Justice."

He declined further comment.

Trials Await Norse Quislings

LONDON, Jan. 27 (ONA)—The Norwegian Government in exile is about to pass drastic laws applying of traitors and Quislings in Norway, it is learned.

It will utilize the comprehensive powers granted to it by the Storting (Parliament) in its last dramatic meeting, which adjourned at Elverum the day of the invasion.

The new legislation will cover crimes not provided for in the old criminal law. Terje Wold, Justice Minister, rules that the Government may not alter the fundamental body of criminal law, but may elaborate it.

New crimes drafted cover not only cases of military treachery but also of treachery against legal and moral traditions of the Norwegian nation. The capital penalty is reintroduced for certain crimes. Confiscations of property are not introduced, but the prewar limitation of fines to 10,000 crowns is now lifted, and fines tantamount to confiscation may be imposed.

An innovation in punishments will be the stigma of "loss of public confidence," which is particularly intended for members of Quisling's party, the Nasjonal Samling.

Members losing the public confidence may be dismissed from official posts, deprived of the right to vote, forbidden to enter the authorized professions, and disqualified from holding a driving license or a passport.

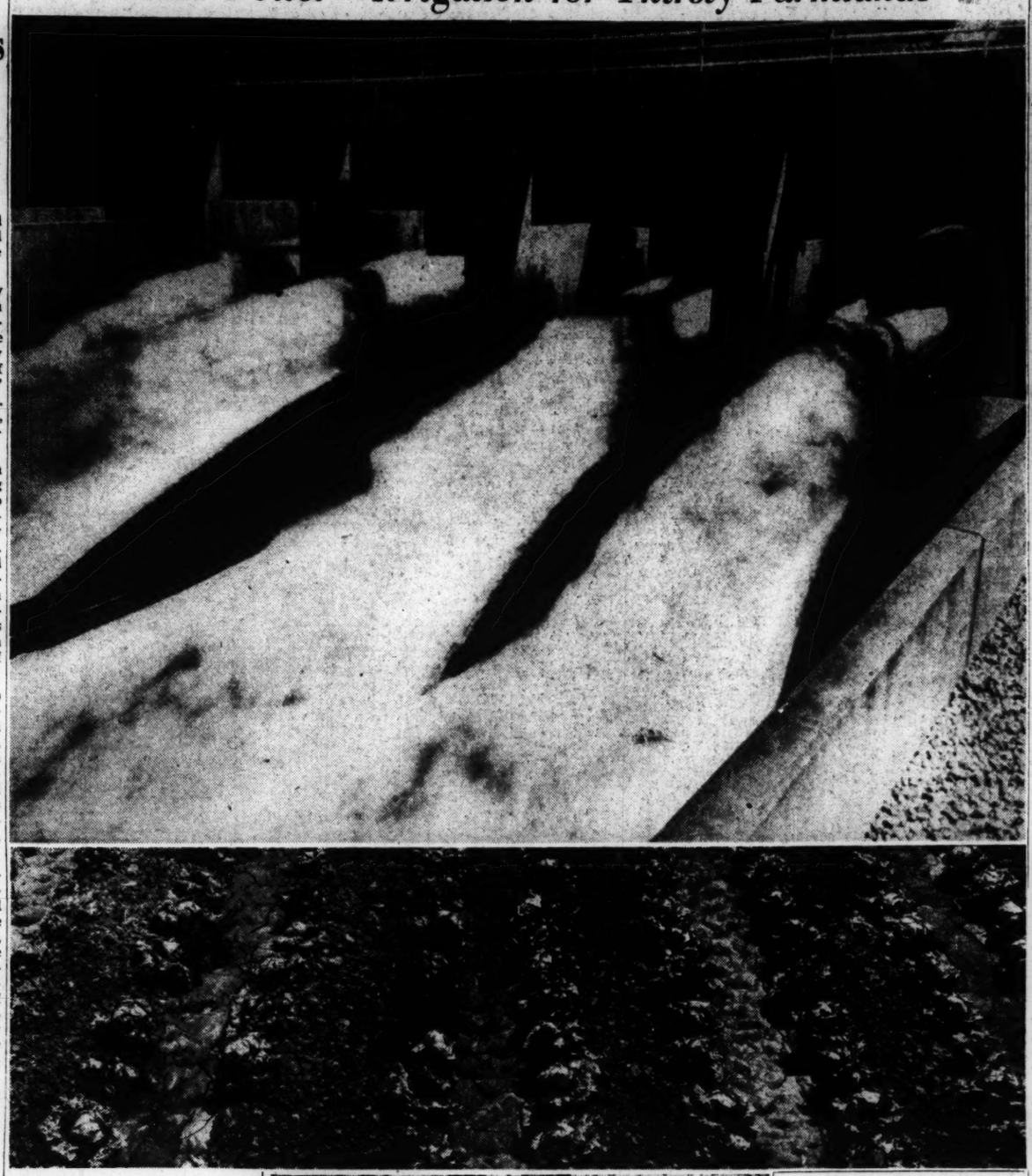
First Army Nurses Arrive in Burma

IN THE NORTHERN BURMA JUNGLE, Jan. 20. Delayed (AP)—Something new but definitely nice has been added to the Northern Burma jungle.

It is a bevy of Army nurses—the first in Burma. Members of the "Foreign Legion" Field Hospital, they arrived wearing unflattering fatigue uniforms, but they looked mighty good to Americans, some of whom hadn't seen a white woman in six months.

The honor of being the first two American nurses in Burma went to Lieut. Ruth Walters, Columbus, Ohio, chief nurse, and Second Lieut. Mary Riney, Louisville, Ky. They arrived a few days ago to arrange accommodations and then returned to lead 12 others back into this jungle.

Water Power—Irrigation for Thirsty Farmlands



Reclamation Aids War And Food Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 27—Electric power for war production and irrigation to raise war foods reached unprecedented magnitudes in the 15 Western States under the United States Bureau of Reclamation in 1943, it was disclosed here in the Bureau's latest report.

Covering a third of the nation's land area, the program of the Bureau of the U. S. Department of Interior also envisioned even more essential contributions to the war effort in such new projects as the Friant and Shasta dam systems in California's Central Valley of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers.

Fire bombs of magnesium, produced with the energy of the generators of Boulder Dam, are raining ruin on Berlin, pointed out Harry W. Bashore, Commissioner of Reclamation.

"Potatoes, milk, and dairy products in dehydrated form keep warmly clad American soldiers in the Aleutians in fighting trim for the attack on the home islands that hold the heart of the Japanese military octopus," he pointed out.

"These and hundreds of other products resulting from the irrigation of arid and semi-arid lands of the West and from the development of large blocks of hydroelectric power for major war industries emphasize the contribution to the winning of the war being made by the Bureau of Reclamation, in whose field these essential functions fall," Commissioner Bashore itemized.

Expanded War Production

Immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the nation's greatest single task was to overcome enemy superiority in supplies of weapons, he recalled. For its part, the Bureau doubled its pre-Pearl Harbor capacity by last June, with a capacity of 2,000,000 kilowatts being reached during the current fiscal year.

Detailing the West's continued expansion in war production, the Commissioner disclosed that the Bureau's plants had increased 35 per cent in capacity during the year and 100 per cent in output, now energizing industries producing aluminum and magnesium, airplanes, ships, ferro-alloys for tanks, explosives, manganese, processed foods, and other vital materials.

Sharing honors with power production, irrigation spread over 4,000,000 acres of land in the 15 States.

"From these highly productive areas, once desert wastes, came enough beans to provide an annual supply for nearly 22,000,000 persons, potatoes for 13,000,000, and (through alfalfa fed to beef and dairy herds) beef for 4,500,000, and milk for 3,750,000.

The gross value of crops produced on land served by Reclamation works during the calendar year 1942 was $272,048,516, an increase of more than 45 per cent over the 1941 value and a 100 per cent gain over 1940.

Huge Storage Capacity

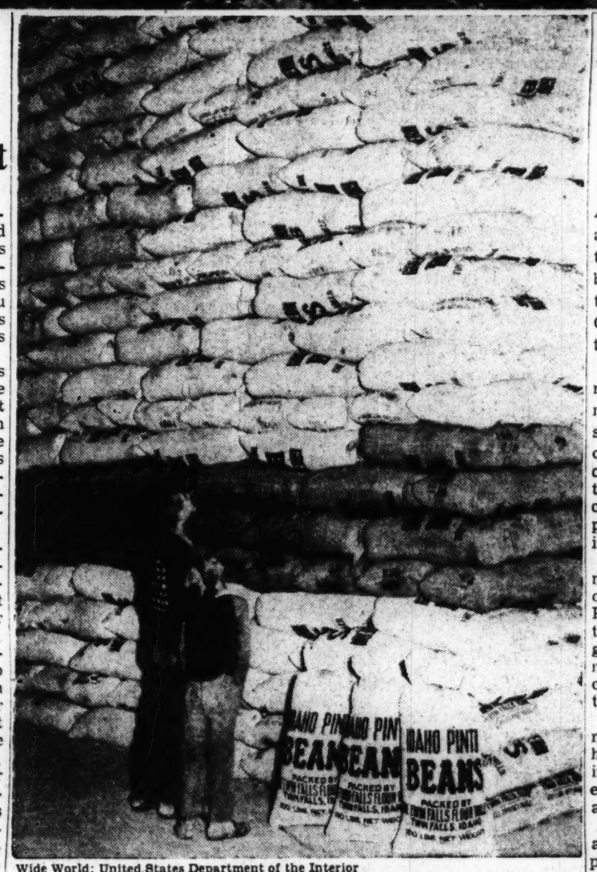
In addition to power and irrigation service, supplemental municipal and industrial water is being provided for cities, military concentrations, and industries. In all, nearly 5,000,000 persons live in regions which look to the Bureau for these services.

At the end of the fiscal year, 71 projects were in operation, under construction, or authorized. Of these, 52 were generating power or supplying water for irrigation and other beneficial uses. On or near practically every Reclamation project are air bases, other military establishments, and war industries.

The storage capacity of 81 reservoirs reached a new high of more than 64,000,000 acre-feet during the year, being 80 per cent of the West's total storage.

Even more contribution by the Bureau was originally scheduled, but shortages forced the Bureau to recede from its objectives of 3,300,000 kilowatts by 1945-46, and of extending irrigation service to more than 9,000,000 additional acres.

Stop-construction orders were issued by the War Production Board against installations for 865,000 additional kilowatts, and by the end of the current fiscal year, only 800,000 additional acres received clearance for construction projects to be completed by 1945.



Wide World; United States Department of the Interior

San Joaquin Harnessed for Food

Control over the San Joaquin (top) is to be exercised soon by the Friant Dam, providing irrigation for valley farms, typical of the expanded water and power projects of the United States Bureau of Reclamation. After nearly a year of idleness because of a War Production Board stop-construction order which prevented manufacture and installation of valves and other control equipment, the dam is to be placed in operation using valves borrowed from Boulder Dam. Water is flowing without restraint through the permanent river outlets. Lettuce (lower middle) is symbolic of the crops to be properly watered through control of the river. Sacks of beans, shown in lower photograph, also symbolize what has been done and can be done through expansion of water and power projects.

High Speed Map Making Aid to Allies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Aerial photography and mapping, accurately accomplished under trying conditions and at record-breaking speeds, contributed materially to Allied victories at Kula Gulf in the Pacific and at Tunis, two military map experts say.

A Marine Colonel said that in a matter of hours instead of a minimum of three days expectable for such a mission, aerial map makers of the Army, Navy and Marines completed composite pictures of the reef-pocked and hitherto uncharted Kula Gulf—delivering the pictures to our task force even as it steamed against the Japanese.

"We feel that we contributed materially to the success of that operation," said Lieut. Col. E. E. Pollock. "At least 20 per cent of the Kula Gulf was unfit for navigation, and the existence of submerged reefs was of tremendous concern to the ships' captains entering this body of water.

"We accomplished what had never been done before—doing hydrographic mapping with nothing but photographs in the interests of finding submerged menaces."

And Col. James G. Hall of the army air forces said that aerial photographs made in a single morning over a 4,500 square mile area of the final Tunisian front line were so accurate that our artillery, firing only from photographs, scored direct hits on enemy guns in many instances "and in no case was a position missed by more than five yards."

The officers spoke at a meeting of the American Society of Photogrammetry, which deals with the science of converting aerial photographs into detailed contour maps.

At the same meeting Army Lieut. Col. Gerald Fitzgerald, the man chiefly responsible for the development of a revolutionary technique of aerial photography known as the "tri-metrogon" method was presented the Society's "Fairchild Award" in recognition of his achievements.

The technique involves the use of three wide-angle cameras so placed in an airplane as to secure aerial photographs of the landscape from one horizon to another.

RAF Members' Families On Way Back to England

MONTREAL, Jan. 27 (AP) — A party of 300 women and children, families of RAF men formerly stationed in Canada, left Montreal for New York last night, en route to England, where they will meet husbands and fathers who returned to Britain several months ago.

Tokyo Aware of Approach Of Full Allied Offensive

Japanese have been steadily in retreat since the midsummer of 1943—For months now they have offered no sizable challenge at sea or in air to pincer advance of the Allies.

The effect of the changed character of the European war on Japanese strategy and Nipponese tactics generally are analyzed by Mr. Lucas, in the concluding article of a series assessing Japan's present position. Mr. Lucas recently returned to the United States after representing The Christian Science Monitor for more than two years as a special correspondent at Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific and in New Guinea and other battle areas.

By Walter Lucas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No two events have had a greater impact upon Japanese strategy in the Pacific war than the Russian victory at Stalingrad and the Allied triumph in North Africa. Whatever may be the degree of military co-operation between Berlin and Tokyo, there is one thing certain: the fortunes of war in Europe have a direct effect upon Japanese thinking and planning.

When the Japanese struck on Dec. 7, 1941, the general war situation looked pretty good for the Axis. With the Germans deep in the Caucasus and the British standing precariously at bay in the Middle East, the Japanese must have calculated that the war in Europe was bound to end in a victory for the Nazis, or at worst in a length stalemate. In either case the Pacific was more or less clear for unchecked Japanese depredations. As things then stood, Japan could acquire an empire at a minimum cost and would have ample time to consolidate and exploit it.

With first the German disaster at Stalingrad and then the final crushing defeat of the German armies in Tunisia, the whole aspect of the global war changed. Looked at from Tokyo, an Axis defeat became, for the first time, a probability. As far as the Pacific was concerned, it meant that within a reasonable space of time the whole weight of the Allied military forces would be turned upon Japan. No longer was it possible to look at the future as a period of more or less leisurely expansion and consolidation.

It became immediately necessary to call a halt to conquest and throw a powerful fortified ring around the newly-acquired empire, so that when the Allied assault came it might either fail or be so costly as to make negotiation a probability.

Breach in Defenses

This defensive line was to run from the Andaman islands in the Indian Ocean to Kiska in the Aleutians. It included the Netherlands Indies, Timor, New Guinea, New Britain, with a protective spur pushing south in the Solomons, the Gilbert and Ellice islands. On paper this was a formidable bastion and was supported at convenient intervals by important bases such as Singapore, Sourabaya, Rabaul, Truk, and a score of heavily-defended atolls in the Central Pacific. It was also protected by an interlocking system of airfields.

To attack this line the Allies would have had to launch amphibious operations of great complexity, since there were no airfields within fighter range of the enemy positions and everywhere hundreds of miles of open sea had to be crossed before the Japs could be got at.

All this would have been very well if the Japanese had not allowed their defenses to be breached, almost by default, in New Guinea. The key to the whole of the Southwest Pacific area is the great natural harbor and potential airfield at Milne Bay on the southeastern tip of Papua.

In May, 1942, the Japanese prepared a formidable amphibian force to capture Port Moresby and possibly strike at Australia's east coast. This fleet faint-heartedly turned back after suffering some casualties in contact with very much weaker allied naval units. Even so, Milne Bay and the strategically placed Trobriand and Woodlark islands were still open to occupation.

Two Months Too Late

When the enemy made an abortive attempt to seize Milne Bay in September, 1942, it was already two months too late. From that point, which also marked the capture of Guadalcanal airfield, the Japanese defensive line in the Rabaul area was definitely dented.

Now 16 months later the whole of the enemy's position in the Southwest Pacific has almost completely crumbled. With the elimination of the Japanese forces at Buna and Guadalcanal in the early part of 1943 the enemy was compelled to change over to a defensive strategy. Since then there have been few signs of any enemy counteroffensive reaction to our forward moves.

From time to time solemn warnings of a great massing of Japanese land, naval and air forces for offensive action have been issued from responsible Allied sources. But thus far there has been little to back them up.

Since the midsummer of 1943 the Japanese have been steadily in retreat in the Southwest Pacific. Several thousand men were sacrificed at Munda and around Salamaua to delay our advance. A few thousand more were left to their doom at Finschhafen and Bougainville for the same purpose. Elsewhere at the Trobriand and Woodlark Islands, at Lae and Mono we have struck with massive force against thin air. At no time in six months has the weight of Japanese naval or air strength fallen upon our advancing columns.

The fact is that the Japanese do not mind how many men they condemn to die in the Pacific jungles, just so long as they can postpone the evil hour of decision, since at this stage of the war they cannot afford to risk a major defeat by air or sea.

The position in the European war and America's swift recovery from initial defeat, as well as local reverses, have upset the whole of Tokyo's planning and have made a new strategy essential. The writing on the wall is blackening both on the eastern and western horizons. With the losses in planes and ships which the Japanese have suffered since Pearl Harbor, they can no longer hold in sufficient strength the whole of the immense defensive perimeter which they tried to set around their conquests.

If Japan is still to challenge us successfully she must fall back upon a shorter line. In any case, when New Guinea is reconquered, which is now just a matter of time, her holdings in the Dutch islands north of Australia will be seriously outflanked and consequently will be difficult, if not impossible, to hold.

Allied Power Mounts

While the enemy is sacrificing a few more thousand troops to delay us in the Rabaul area, there seems every indication that they are now preparing for their last stand on a line north of the Equator, anchored at one end at Camranh Bay in Indo-China and at the other on the myriad highly fortified atolls in the Marshall islands.

Between these two points they will fight in North Borneo, the Philippines, in the Carolines, at Truk, 800 miles north of Rabaul.

This will involve the surrender after local resistance of Malaya, Burma, the N. E. I.; but then in the present circumstances there is not much else they can do.

This strategy has been forced upon the Japanese by the inexorable logic of war. There is one thing the enemy at this stage cannot afford to do and that is to split their reduced naval and air strength, thereby risking a piecemeal defeat, in an endeavor to hold all the swag they have grabbed.

They are now facing an immense accumulation of power under the command of Admiral Chester Nimitz and Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten. Their present line is already badly breached in New Guinea and the Aleutians and as it now stands it is too long for their existing resources. There is therefore no alternative but to contract, and behind a strategically placed and strongly fortified parapet of jungle and open sea try to beat back the mounting Allied attack or make it so expensive that there might be some reasonable hope for talk of negotiation.

External Affairs Shift Seen in Canada

OTTAWA, Jan. 27 (CP)—The Evening Citizen said in a news story, predicting an extension of Canada's diplomatic service, that Prime Minister Mackenzie King may soon give the busy External Affairs Portfolio to a full-time minister.

The paper said:—

"For many years, Canada's Prime Minister, in addition to being President of the Privy Council (Cabinet), has held the portfolio of Minister of External Affairs. However, the work of the department is becoming so heavy that even Prime Minister King, whose interest in and desire to retain the portfolio is well-known, has intimated the time may come [and that in the not distant future] when a separate full-time minister will be required for the department."

Hawaii-Continent Mark Set by Navy Flying Boat

ALAMEDA, Calif., Jan. 27 (AP)—The Navy's flying boat Mars—the world's largest operating airplane—is back in mainland waters after completing a round-trip from San Francisco to Honolulu as a military transport.

The giant ship—first of 20 ordered from the Glenn L. Martin Company by the Navy—settled into San Francisco Bay yesterday, 12 hours and 17 minutes out of Hawaii. Carrying 20,000 pounds of mail on its return trip, the plane made the round-trip in 27 hours and 26 minutes flying time to better the time of the Clippers on the 2,400 statute mile continent-to-islands route.

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	700,000
Prev. day's sales	778,495
1944 vol. to date	15,619,904
1943 vol. to date	14,179,212

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by the Associated Press

Wed.	50.3	Prev. day	50.8
Mo. ago	49.0	Yr. ago	43.4
43-4 high	53.3	43-4 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅛
Acme Sti 3a	1	53½	53½	53½	— ½
Adams Exp 1½g	6	10½	10⅜	10½	
Addressog-Mult 1	2	19¾	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	4	40¾	40⅝	40¾	
Alaska Juneau	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Alb&Susq 3.80e	† 50	136	136	136	—1
Alleghany Corp	19	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Alleghany pf xw	6	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
Alleg pf $30 ww	5	24⅞	24½	24⅝	
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	3	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Allen Indust 3ag	1	10	10	10	
Al Chem & Dye 6	6	143⅝	142⅝	142⅝	+ ¼
Allied Mills 2g	26	30½	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 1	26	14⅜	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Allied Strs pf 5	1	96½	96½	96½	
Allis-ChMfg 1¼g	6	38	37⅜	38	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem 1	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Amerada Pet 3ae	1	84⅛	84½	84½	+ ⅜
Am Airlines 1½g	1	59	59	59	
Am Bank N .20e	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3 †	20	62	62	62	+1
Am Bosch	31	12⅞	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
Am BrakeS 1.80g	1	39	39	39	+ ½
Am BrSh pf 5¼ †	60	129	129	129	
Am Cable & Rad	27	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Am Can 3	6	86⅛	85⅞	86	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7	†210	175¼	175	175¼	+ ¼
Am Car & Fdy 4g	19	35	34½	34⅝	
Am C&F pf 1.40g	2	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	— ⅛
Am Ch&Cable 2	1	23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
Am Ch&Chi pf 5 †	50	108¼	108¼	108¼	
Am Chicle 4a †	10	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ½
Am Distill	13	107½	105½	107	+2¼
§ Am Distill stpd	2	50¼	49¾	50¼	+ ⅜
Am For Pow	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Am&FPSopf4.35g	3	65¾	65¼	65¾	+ ⅛
Am&FPZpf 5.07g	11	75	74½	74¾	+ ⅜
Am&FP 2pf	39	18	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS 3	2	35¼	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
AmHomePd 2.40a	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ⅛
Am Ice	10	47⅛	47¼	47⅛	
Am Ice pf 1½e	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
Am Interna 1½g	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Am Locom 1½g	44	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	2	83¾	83½	83¾	
Am M&Fdy .80	7	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
Am M&Met 1	8	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Am Metal 1½g	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	14	46⅜	45½	46	
Am P&L $5 pf	15	41⅞	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
AmRad&StS .40g	21	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill 1g	7	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
AmRollMpf 4½	†130	65	64½	65	
Am ShipBldg 3g †	90	27¾	27	27	—1⅛
Am Smelt & R 2a	9	37¼	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&Ref 7 †	50	149	149	149	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	16	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	
Am Stores 1ae	6	15	15	15	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	29½	29½	29½	
Am Sugar pf 7	2	115	115	115	
Am Tel & Tel 9	23	157	156¾	157	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	1	62	62	62	
Am Tob B 3a	4	62¾	62½	62½	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf 6	† 30	143	142	143	+1
Am Type Fdrs ½g	6	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	
Am Viscose 1.2e	5	45⅜	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅜
Am Wat Wks	9	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
Am Woolen	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 8g	3	71	69⅞	71	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
AnacondaCop2½g	16	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
Anchor Hock Gl 1g	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
Armour & Co	8	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Armour&Co prpf3k	5	81⅛	81¼	81¼	+ ¼
Assd Dry Goods 1g	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	20	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ¼
Associates Inv 1½	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	
Atch T&SF 1½e	*14	57½	56½	57¼	— ⅜
Atch T&S F pf 5	2	86¾	86	86	
Atl Coast Line 3g	19	28¾	28	28⅛	— ⅜
Atl Refining 1g	7	25½	25	25	— ¼
Atl Ref pf 4	† 40	109⅜	109	109⅜	
Atlas Corp ½g	41	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ¼
AtlasPowd3½g	† 40	57⅞	57¼	57¼	— ¼
Aust Nichols	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
Aust N pfA3½g	†130	74½	72½	74½	+1½
Aviation Co .20g	27	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Bald Loco ctf1½g	53	19⅞	19⅜	19¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	25	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	21	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	6	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
Bank&Ar pf1¼k	†130	65	62¾	65	+2¼
Barnsdall Oil .50	7	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Works 1e	6	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Beech Aire 2g	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Bell Aire 1a	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	16	34½	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
Benef In Ln 1.35g	3	18	18	18	— ⅛
Best Foods 1ae	9	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
Beth Steel 6	19	57⅞	57¼	57⅞	+ ⅜
Beth Steel pf 7	1	116¾	116¼	116¾	
Bigelow-Sanf 2	3	38⅝	38½	38½	— ¼
Blx & Decker 1.60	2	17½	17⅜	17½	
Blaw-Knox .60g	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane2g	6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br 3g	1	45¾	45½	45¾	+ ⅛
Borden Co 1½g	11	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
Bond Stores ½e	1	33½	33½	33½	
Borg-Warner 1.60	13	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	57	12¾	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Brewing Co Am 2	1	41½	41½	41½	
Bridgeport Br 1	1	9½	9½	9½	
Briggs Mfg 2	10	27½	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
Bristol-My 1.90g	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	—1
Brown Shoe 2	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¾
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	12	9	9	9	
Bucy-Erie pf 7	† 20	120	120	120	+1
Budd Mfg	30	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	†100	111⅞	110	111½	—1½
Budd Mfg55pf5	†700	55⅞	55⅛	55½	+ ¼
Budd Wheel ½g	4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Bullard Co 2½g	2	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
BurlingMills1.90g	3	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
Burr Add Ma .50	60	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Bush Term .20g	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
Bush T pf 6	† 10	58	58	58	—2½
Bush T B pf3k	† 20	46½	46½	46½	— ¼
Butler Bros .60	2	5½	9½	9½	
Butler Br pf 1¼	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼g	2	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Byers pf 7	† 60	73	72	72	—2½
Calif Pack 1½	7	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Calumet Hec .85g	5	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Campbell Wy1¼g	7	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
Can D G Air .70g	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Cane C&O 5	†100	99	99	99	+ ⅜
Carriers&Gen ¼g	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co	9	35½	34¾	35½	+ ⅛
Caterpill Tractor 2	2	46	45¾	46	+ ⅛
Celanese Core 2	6	38	37½	38	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	80	106	106	106	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	119¼	119¼	119¼	— ¾
Celanese pr pf 7 †	200	125	124	124	— ⅞
Celotex Corp 1g	1	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	270	17½	17⅜	17½	
Cent Aguirre 1½	5	19⅜	19⅜	19¾	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Century Rib M	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Cert Rib pf 7	† 10	115	115	115	
Cent Violeta Sug 1g	1	23	23	23	
Cerro de Pas 3ae	10	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	2	5⅜	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	† 10	60¾	60	60	— ⅜
Chain Belt 1ae	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Champ Pap & F 1	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Champ P&Fpf 6 †	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Ches & Ohio 3a	14	46¼	45¾	46⅛	
Chi&E III ½g	5	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Chi&E III A2.50g	16	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 3½g	15	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or .60g	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 3	12	79	78¼	78¼	— ⅜
Chic I&F 1.20	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Chic I&F pf6¼g †	50	105	104½	104¾	+ ⅛
Chi Invest	† 30	59	59	59	—1
Clark Equip 3g	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Clev G B pf 5	†100	107	107	107	—2
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	3	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody 2	8	36¾	36	36¼	— ⅛
Cluett Pea pf 7 †	20	148	148	148	+1¾
Coca-Cola 3a	2	114⅜	114	114	— ¾
Coca-Cola A 3	†180	64½	64½	64½	
Colgate-P-P ½a	15	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Col-P-P pf 4¼ †	50	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
Collins & Aik	7	27⅝	27¼	27½	— ⅜
Col & South	† 10	13	13	13	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	3	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Col B'cast A 1.80g	5	26⅞	26½	26½	
Col B'cast B 1.80g	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	7	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
Col G & E 6 pf 6	—	77	77	77	—1
Colum Pict 3ag	3	16⅛	16½	16⅜	
Colum Carbon 4	2	85¼	85¼	85¼	
Coml Credit 3	8	39⅛	39⅛	39¼	— ⅛
Coml Invest Tr 3	19	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
Coml Solv .60g	9	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
Comwlth&South	31	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Com & So pf 4½g	5	82¼	82	82	
Com Ed 1.40	17	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	
Conde Nast ¾g	1	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn1	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 2g	2	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Con Cig prpf6½ †	70	104½	104½	104½	—1½
Cons Copper .20g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Cons Edison 1.60	42	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	4	104	103¾	103¾	
Cons. Film Ind	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Cons F Ind pf 1g	11	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Laund ½ag	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	32	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	13¾	13¼	13¾	
Cons Vultee ½e	85	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
ContainerCo 1½g	12	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Con Can 1	6	33¼	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .85g	1	11½	11½	11½	
Cont Ins 1.60a	6	44	43½	43½	— ½
Cont Motors .60	27	5¼	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1	19	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Steel 2g	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
CopperweldStl .80	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Cor'wellSt pf2½ †	10	49¼	49¼	49¼	+1
Corn Exch 2.40	†120	46⅜	46½	46½	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	7	55⅜	55¼	55⅜	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	†120	177	176	177	+1
Cornell DuE 1.10g	3	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
Coty Inc .30g	2	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	+ ⅛
Coty Internat	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Crane Co 1g	7	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	† 10	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
Crosley Corp 1g	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S¾4g	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼	2	47⅛	46⅜	47⅛	+ ⅜
Crown Zeller ¼e	1	16¼	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf5	† 70	97⅜	97¼	97½	
Crucible Steel 3g	8	29½	28¾	29¼	
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	72	72	72	
Cuba R R pf	†1390	24½	23½	24	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	4	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	2	23¾	23½	23½	
Cuneo Press 1½	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	7	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright¾g	15	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	3	16⅝	16½	16½	
Cutler Ham 1¼a	1	23	22	22	+ ⅛
Davega Strs ½g	1	6½	6½	6½	
Davison Chem 1g	1	14	14	14	
Decca Records 1a	3	22	21⅞	22	
Deere & Co 2g	10	39	38½	38½	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	57	21½	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
Del Lack&West	18	73⅞	7	73⅛	
Detroit Ed .30e	6	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Devoe & RayA1a †	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Diam Match 1½g	2	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Diam Matchpf1¼a	1	40	40	40	
Diam T Mot 1¼ag	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	4	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf 5	4	100	100	100	
Dixie C A 2½ †	40	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Dome Mines h1.60	4	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	2	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	
Dow Chem 3	1	123	123	123	—1
Dow Chem pf 4	2	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 2g	2	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ¼
Dunhill Int	7	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
duPont de N4¼g	5	139¼	138½	138½	—1
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	† 50	120	119½	120	— ½
Eagle P Ld .60g	4	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	4	35⅛	35	35⅛	
EasternRMtl 10g	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
Eastman Kodak 5	2	163	163	163	
Eaton Mfg 3	3	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2	6	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
Elec Boat 1¼g	5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
El Power & Lt	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	6	84	82½	84	+1¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	14	89	86½	87¾	+1½
El PasoNGas 2.40	4	29	29	29	— ⅛
Endic-John pf 5 †	80	102¼	102¼	102¼	
Eng Pub Service	118	10⅛	9⅞	10	
Eng P .S $5 pf5 †	130	90	89	00	— ¼
EPS$5½pf5½ †	250	90½	90	90½	+ ¼
Erie RR ct 1g	33	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	1	50¼	50⅛	50⅜	+ ⅛
EurekaVClean ⅜g	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Evans Products	8	10¾	10¼	10¾	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
FairbanksMorse1a	2	36	35½	36	— ½
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	50	13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
FedLt&Tract1½g	15	17	15⅞	17	+1⅜
Fed L&T pf 6	†120	100¾	100½	100¾	+ ¾
Fed Mogul 1	1	19½	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Federat D Strs ⅜e	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
FedDStrspf4¼	†110	97¼	96½	97¼	— ¼
Ferro Enam ½g	1	18	18	18	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	45½	45	45	— ¾
Firestone T&R ⅜e	9	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
Firest T&R pf 6	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
FirstNatStrs 2½	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅜
Flintkote .90g	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	7	7¾	7⅞	7¾	
Follansbee Stlpf	†150	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ½
Food Fair Strs 1	3	12¾	12¼	12¼	
Foster Wheeler	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
Francisco Sugar	3	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅜
FruehaufTrail.40a	2	31½	31½	31½	— ⅜
Gabriel Co .20g	5	3½	3½	3½	
Gair Robert .30g	17	3	3	3	
Gair Robt pf1.20	3	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co 2	† 10	28	28	28	+ ¾
Gar Wood Ind .40	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Gen Am Tr 2½g	3	45	45	45	
Gen Baking .15e	5	8	8	8	
Gen Bronze .60g	65	9¼	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Gen Cable A	1	13	13	13	— ½
Gen Cab pf 1¾k †	80	91½	91	91	— ½
Gen Cigar 1a	4	28	28	28	+ ¼
Gen Elec 1.40	28	36¼	36⅜	36⅜	
Gen Foods 1.60	*3	42½	42	42½	— ⅜
Gen G & El A	42	2½	2½	2½	
Gen Mills5pf5 †	10	129	129	129	
Gen Motors 2	26	52¾	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅜
Gen Motors pf 5	1	126¾	126¾	126¾	— ⅛
Gen Out Advert	9	6¼	6¼	6½	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .40	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼ag	3	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
Gen Real & Util	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Refract 1.20	1	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe 1ae	2	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Gen Steel pf 6g †	50	86	86	86	— ½
Gen Tel 1.60	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¾g	1	20	20	20	
Gen T&R 1g	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
GillietteSafR .70g	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15e	1	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	2	86¾	86	86	— ¼
Glidden Co .30e	1	19¼	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
Gobel Adolf	1	1⅜	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Gobel Brew .20	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Goldf&Stk Tel 6 †	40	90	90	90	
Goodrich B F 2g	26	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R ⅜e	9	40⅜	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery 1.2g	6	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Granby Cons .45g	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Grant W T 1.40	3	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	1	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	27	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	4	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	30	146	145¾	145¾	— ⅞
Greyhound Corp 1	9	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	3	12	12	12	+ ⅛
GrumAircEn 1½g	2	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	85	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	22	39½	38½	38½	— ¾
Gulf Oil 1a	7	44⅞	44½	44½	
Hack Water 1½	1	28½	28½	28½	
Harb-Walker 1	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
HammaMA55pf5	†100	106	106	106	
HatCoAmpf4½	† 10	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
Hayes Mfg	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	30	103	102¾	103	+1
Hercules Motor 1	9	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
Hollander&Son ¼e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Homestake Min	13	44	43½	43½	— ⅛
Houd-Hersh B 1g	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	64¾	64¾	64¾	
HouseholdF pf5 †	20	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
Houston Oil	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
How Sound 3	14	34	32½	34	+1½
Hudson & Man pf	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .20g	13	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Idaho Pow 1.60	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Illinois Central	16	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Indep Pneu Tool	1	15	15	15	
Indian Refining	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Indian Refpf 2.10	1	31	31	31	
Indus Rayon 1g	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
Inland Steel 4½g	1	74	74	74	
Inspirat Con Cop 1	6	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
Intercn Cp pf 6 †	70	110	109¾	109¾	—1¼
Interlake Iron .35g	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
IntBusMachine 6a	2	161	160¾	160¾	—1½
Int Harvester 2a	4	72¼	71⅞	72¼	+ ⅛
Int Harvester pf7 †	50	169	169	169	—1
Int Hydro-Elec A	12	2	2	2	— ⅛
Int Mineral&C 1g	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Int Mining	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Int Nick Can 2	23	27½	27⅜	27⅜	
Int Nick Can pf7 †	80	133	132¼	132¼	— ½
Int Paper	40	14

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅛	5¼
American Barge Line Co	9⅛	10⅜
American Hardware Co	27½	29½
American Manufacturing	35¼	38¼
American Manufac 5 pf	86¾	..
American Wringer Co	8	8⅞
†Amoskeag Company	34¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	74¾	..
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	2	3½
Arlington Mills	44¾	47¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	25¾	27¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅜	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅜	20
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21⅞	24¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	6⅛	6⅞
Berkshire Fine Spinning	15½	16⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	70⅜	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	16⅜	18⅜
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¼	37
Brown Co	1.65	1.85
Brown Co pf	31	32½
Campbell A S Co Inc	5⅞	6⅞
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¼	33
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅜	16
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31⅜	34
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25½	27½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¾	26¾
Draper Corporation	66¾	69¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅛	17⅜
*Eastern Corporation	7⅛	8½
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅜	20½
Exolon Co	7⅜	9⅜
Family Finance Inc	10¼	11⅜
Family Finance pf A	23¼	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	46¾
Fruit of the Loom	31⅜	34
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	17¼
General Machinery	21¼	23½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅝	9¾
Goodall Worsted Company	36	39
Graton & Knight Co	8⅞	10⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	89¼	93¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	31¾	33¾
Greenfield Tap & Die 8 pf	85¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14½	..
Harrington & Richardson	1⅝	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	9	10¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	24⅞	26⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17⅜	19¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅜	18¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24⅜	26⅜
Hooker Electro Chem	29¼	31¼
International Machine Tool	9	9⅞
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	8⅜	9⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅜	20⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	36⅛	38¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6½	7
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106	110
Marathon Paper Mills	43¾	47
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60¼	63½
Merck & Co	43	46¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108½	112½
Merrimack Manufacturing	43¾	47
Merrimack Manufac pf	64¾	69¼
Metal & Thermit Corp	21⅜	23⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅜	10⅝
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8⅛	8¾
Nashawena Mills	17⅞	19½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	62¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36¾	40
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69¼	73¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	27⅞	30⅜
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅜	5⅝
National Shirt Shops	12½	14
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	54⅞	59¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¼	46
Nicholson File Company	36	38½
Ninquitt Mills	30½	33¾
Ohio Finance	8⅞	10¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39¼	41¾
Parker Appliance	11¾	13¼
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	64	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc t	29⅛	31⅜
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	29⅛	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	60¾	..
Sanford Mills	34⅛	37¾
Submarine Signal Co	25¼	27¾
Tampax Inc	47⅛	53⅜
Triumph Explosives ne	2½	3
United Elastic Corp	15½	17
US Envelope Company	58¼	62¾
US Envelope Co 7 pf	117	122
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	45½	49½
WWaltham Watch Co 7 pf	99½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	24¼	26¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅜	10¾
WWarren Bros Class B	34¾	37¾
Warren Bros ClassC	10⅛	11⅜
West Point Manufacturing	43	45
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10½	11¾

*Ex-dividend †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅜	15⅜
Beverly Gas & Electric	35	..
Brockton Gas Light	7½	8¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15¾	17¼
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	105½	..
Conn Light & Power	41	43½
Eastern Utilities Asso	24⅛	26⅛
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2
Fall River Gas Works	22¾	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¾	41½
Green Mountain Power pf	75¾	79¾
Hartford Electric Light	48½	51½
Haverhill Electric	24¾	27¼
Haverhill Gas Light	14⅛	15¾
Holyoke Water Power	16⅜	15¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	29	..
Lowell Electric Light	36⅜	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	76¾	80¾
Mass Power & Light pf	15¾	17⅛
Mass Utilities Asso pf	30¼	32¾
Narragansett Elec pf	54¾	58¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	24¾	26⅛
N E Power Assn 6 pf	48¾	50¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr in	97¾	101¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	93¾	96¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	34	36½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	33¼	35¾
Newport Electric	21¾	..
Providence Gas	7¾	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108	113
R I Pub Serv pf	32½	35
Rockland Light & Power	7⅜	8⅜
Springfield Gas Light	19¾	21¾
Western Mass Companies	24	26

New York Bank Stocks

Bank of Manhattan (80a)	20⅞	22¼
Bank of New York (14)	393	405
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48¼	50½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	86½	91½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr(4)	97¼	100¾
Chase National (1.40)	36	38
Chemical Bank&Trust (1.80)	46½	48¾
Commercial New (1.80)	44¾	46¾
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	18¼	19¾
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	46¼	48¾
Empire Trust (3)	72½	76½
First National New York (80)	1495	1535
Guaranty Trust (12)	303	311
Irving Trust (.60)	14¾	15¾
Kings County (80)	1445	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	35	38
Manufacturers Trust (2)	46¼	49¼
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51	53
National City (1)	34½	36¼
New York Trust (3½)	89¼	93¼
Public (1½)	35	37½
Title Guaranty & Trust	5¾	6½
United States (60a)	1310	1355

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	47	49½
Merchants National (12)	305	325
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	50	55
National Shawmut (1)	24¾	26⅜
Pilgrim Trust (8)	185	..
Second National (4)	122	129
†State Street Trust (8)	260	..
United States Trust (.80)	9¼	10½
United States Trust pf (.80)	15¼	16⅞
Webster & Atlas (2)	53½	58½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	45¼	47¾
Continental Illinois (4)	89¼	93¼
First National Chicago (10)	221	226
Pennsylvania Co (1.80)	35¼	37⅝

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a	139½	147½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52	54½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¾	36½
Agricultural (3a)	71	74½
American Alliance (1a)	21	23
American Casualty Company	10¼	11⅜
American Equitable (1)	17⅜	19⅜
American Insur Newark (½a)	14⅜	15⅝
American Re-Insurance (2)	52	55
American Reserve	14¼	15¾
American Surety (2½)	59½	62
Baltimer-American (.20a)	6½	7½
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	535	560
Camden Fire (1)	20⅞	22⅜
City of New York (½e)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	39¼	41¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39¼	41⅝
Federal (1.40)	42½	46
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2)	59½	63½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	81¾	85¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13⅜	14½
Franklin Fire (1a)	24¾	26¾
General Reinsurance (2)	43½	46½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1g)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅞	10
Great American Insurance	27¾	29½
Hanover (1.20)	25⅝	27⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	98¼	102¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44½	47½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	27½	29¼
Homestead (½g)	13½	15½
Insurance Co North Am(2½a)	80	82½
Jersey Insur N Y (1½)	38	41
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅞	9
Maryland Casualty	79⅜	83⅜
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	69½	73
Merchants&Mfs N Y (.40)	6¾	7¾
Merchants Fire Associ (1½a)	46½	49½
National Fire (2)	54¾	57¾
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅜	7½
National Union (3a)	180	190
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	24⅞	26⅞
New Brunswick (1½a)	28¾	30¾
New Hampshire (1.60)	46	48½
New York Fire (.80)	13½	14⅜
North River (1)	21¾	23½
Northeast Insurance	4⅞	5⅜
Northern (3a)	89½	94
Pacific Fire (5)	103½	108½
Peerless Indemnity (2a)	47¼	49¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅜	14
Phoenix (2a)	82½	86½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅞	16⅜
Providence-Washington (1a)	34⅜	36⅞
Reinsance Corp N York (½g)	3⅞	5⅜
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26¾	28¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22½	24½
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	286	296
Seaboard Surety (1.80g)	49¼	61¾
Security (1.40)	35⅛	37⅛
Springfield (4½a)	123½	129
Standard Accident	60¾	64½
Travelers (16)	487	502
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	38¾	40¾
United States Fire (2)	47½	50¼
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	68¼	73¼
Westchester (1.20a)	28⅜	30⅞

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.28	3.59
Amerex Holding	22.25	24.125
American Business Shares	13.25	14.25
Bond Inv Tr of America	98.77	103.93
Boston Fund	16.58	17.83
Broad Street Investing	26.80	28.97
Bullock Fund	14.53	15.93
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.35	29.41
Chemical Fund	9.45	10.23
Christiana Securities Co	2300.00	2425.00
Commodity Corp	9.33	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.25	39.25
Dividend Shares	1.17	1.29
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.51	22.03
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.23	13.13
Equitable Invest Corp	28.75	30.91
Equity Corp $3 pf	32.75	35.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.70	19.06
Fund Investors Inc	20.98	22.99
General Capital	31.42	33.78
General Investors Trust	5.13	5.53
Group Securities Inc	6.77	7.45
Incorporated Investors	3.37	3.72
Railroad Shares	4.09	4.51
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.00	21.51
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.93
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.04	1.15

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	28.86		S-1		25.93
B-2	29.77		S-2		13.40
B-3	20.21		S-3		10.18
B-4	10.43		S-4		4.45
K-1	18.02		K-2		19.09

‡Loomis Sayles Mutf Fd 90.20
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd 38.40

Maryland Fund	4.25	4.85
Mass Invest Tr	20.38	21.91
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.98	10.73
Mutual Invest	10.34	11.30
National Wide Voting	1.22	1.35
New England Fund	11.98	12.91
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.00	23.625
Plymopth Fund Inc	.48	.53
Putnam Fund	13.26	14.26
Quarterly Income Shares	6.25	6.75
Railway & Light Sec	12.875	14.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	106.50	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.25	3.57
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.14	90.94
Spencer Trask Fund	13.57	14.46
State Street Invest	78.73	84.61
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.43	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.79
Wellington Fund	15.86	17.43

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.60	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.54	..
Diversified Tr C	3.50	..
Diversified Tr D	5.35	6.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.35
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.56	5.29
Nation Wide Sec	3.45	..
North Am Tr Ctfs	39.75	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.00	..
North Am Tr Shrs1955	2.61	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.52	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.19	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.29	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.80	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.65	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	22.75	23.75

*Ex-dividend. eSales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	102¾	106¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	108⅜	..
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	90¼	43
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107⅜	..
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	102¼	105
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	97¼	99¾
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	99	101¾
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	101¾	104¼
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	100⅜	102⅞
Scr Spr Ev W Ser	5	1967	102¼	105
So Bay Cons	5	1950	84¼	87¼
West Virginia Wat	5	1961	104¾	..

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	108½	113½
Liberty Aircraft	10⅞	12
Piper Aircraft	4⅝	5⅜
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6⅛	7⅜

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Shipping Lines Get House Aid In CAB Clash

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Merchant Marine Committee has joined informally with ship operators in a campaign to remove present bars set up against surface lines desiring to enter the foreign air transport field.

After spokesmen for various lines had told the committee that present policies of the Civil Aeronautics Board threaten to "drive American ships again off the seven seas," Chairman Bland (D-Va) invited organization of a committee to furnish material for use in seeking a reversal of policy. Several members throughout the hearing expressed opposition to the cab stand.

The ship lines committee would be set up by John J. Burns, general counsel of the American Merchant Marine Institute, who testified that shipping operators "don't ask to be favored—we only ask to be taken out of the discriminated against class."

Shipping operators said they would be in competition after the war with foreign lines closely integrated with air carriers.

The CAB policy was defended by L. Welch Pogue, chairman of the board, who gave the committee his opinion that "the most vigorous development" of this nation's foreign commerce "might well result from having air transportation as a separate enterprise." He said the Civil Aeronautics Act and court decisions impose definite restrictions on shipping lines entering the aviation field.

He said the act forbids approval of an application by a "carrier other than air" for a certificate to operate an air service unless the CAB finds that such service would be to the public interest and advantage and would not restrain competition.

Mr. Pogue argued that shipping companies are not barred from the air field, but merely required to meet the "public interest" requirement.

He also cited the decision of the United States Second Circuit Court of Appeals in the American Export Airlines case which, he said, held that the law not only limits the purchase by a surface carrier of an existing air carrier, but also prevents a surface carrier from starting a new air transport service through a subsidiary unless it can meet the strict terms of the proviso.

War Surplus Disposal Most Difficult Sales Job in History

Second of three articles on postwar planning.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The problem of surplus disposal is second on the agenda of the Baruch-Hancock War & Post-War Advisory Unit of the Office of War Mobilization.

The problem is almost literally one of beating swords into plowshares. World War I cost about $25 billion and left about $7 billion of surplus to be disposed of (and it took six years or so to do it). this war will cost ten times that and the surplus will probably be about ten times as much.

In consequence, disposal of the surplus will be the biggest selling job in all history.

The job has five parts—at least. They are the disposal of: (1) plants—this no longer appears the major problem; (2) of inventories; (3) of finished goods; (4) of real estate; and airplanes. Plant disposal has been under discussion. Real estate and airplanes will probably be handled separately. There is a plane disposal bill in Congress (HR 2959—Lea, California). The big discussion of the moment revolves around inventories and finished goods.

Four Approaches to Problem

At least four approaches are being made to it. The Baruch Unit is working on it. A bill (HR. 3873, Wright Patman) is being discussed before the House Banking and Currency Committee. Senator Murray has put a resolution through that body requiring Federal agencies to report in three months on all property owned or controlled by the Government not needed for war. And Senator George's Postwar Planning Committee is wrestling with the problem.

It is complicated. It involves first, pricing. Priced too high, the stuff would stay unsold, or else put an unfair burden on industry. Priced too low, the sales would waste Government rights and then might upset markets. The problem also involves distribution methods.

Marketing of millions of items for billions of dollars is no simple problem of merely putting on sale. Some of it had best be sold at auction; some for sealed competitive bids; and some at negotiated prices. All hands agree that as far as possible speculative purchases by persons or firms who merely want to turn it over at a profit should be prevented, but it is one thing to have such an intention and another to carry it out.

Then there is the question of where it should be sold—centrally, or through decentralized selling depots, or through regular trade channels, or in other ways.

There is also a question of timing. It has been suggested before the House Banking and Currency hearings that much of the stuff should be held off the market for at least six months, and another suggestion has been that final sale should be spread out for as much as ten or fifteen years.

How to Bar Discrimination

Another question of large political meaning involves whether big or little business should get it. Much of the machinery, for instance, is now installed right in the middle of big plants. President Keller of Chrysler wants to buy the stuff that is in his own plant. But protagonists of the little business man, including the Smaller War Plants Corporation people, fear that if such were made a policy, big business with its large plants would gain an unfair advantage over little business, and this may explain why Representative Patman, who is chairman of the Small Business Committee of the House, is sponsoring the bill now under hearings before Banking and Currency.

Still another problem is that of which government agency shall handle the thing. It looks as though Defense Plant Corporation will handle the disposal of the plants it now owns; but disposal of raw material and finished goods is yet to be allocated. Jesse Jones apparently would like it for his RFC, into whose hands, in fact, the Patman bill would put it. But the Property Utilization Branch of the Treasury Procurement Division would also naturally like to have it; it has been functioning now since February, 1943. Perhaps the upshot will be that finished goods will go to the Property Utilization Branch and the raw material to the RFC. The Baruch Unit is yet to be heard from on the subject.

The disposal of the surpluses after World War I was largely makeshift and in some cases not too happy. Thousands of the trucks were turned over to the Post Office. The armament overseas was sold to the French for a $400,000,000 song and lay around the fields of northern France for years afterward (and the $400,000,000 was on the cuff and was never paid anyway). Much went, particularly textiles, to buyers who sold them in the "Army-Navy stores," which retailers today are determined shall not reappear after World War II.

Haphazard Handling Claimed

One reason the problem is getting hot is that inventories of arms manufacturers are today probably at their peak and will start to decline from here, particularly as a result of contract terminations, so the disposal problem is just beginning to appear. Representative Patman claims that it is being handled, so far, in just as haphazard fashion as 25 years ago.

Some machine tools were sold in Detroit as scrap. Some $100 bathtubs were sold in Chicago for round $40. Some chinaware was sold by the Army at 8 cents while the Navy was buying similar ware at 18 cents. The Army Air Force has put out an "excess stocks catalog" but Ordnance says there is no surplus to dispose of till the war is at least partly won. The whole problem is to avoid these conflicts and head off future complaints.

Two other complications appear. It is already understood that much of the government-owned war plant may be retained in the hands of the Army or Navy, as stand-by preparedness arsenals or Navy bases. The question is how much. The same question will be even more difficult in the case of raw materials, for the subject of postwar preparedness stockpiling of raw materials is now looming up as a major issue.

Stockpiling might take—and hold off the market indefinitely—considerable of the left-over inventory of raw materials. The question again is, "How much?" Stockpiling can be used as a make-work pseudo-military WPA after the war; in fact, such a tendency has already appeared. Stockpiles can also "hang over the market" in postwar years in case the country, i. e., Congress, decides that the piles already stocked are more than necessary for military protection.

Begin With Small Firms

A very small beginning has been made on the problem through the recent three-city allocation of raw materials to small businesses to make a small amount of civilian goods. This program, worked out together by WPB's Redistribution Unit, the Office of Civilian Requirements, and the Smaller War Plants Corporation, is not a contradiction to Donald Nelson's recent statement that there will be no important reconversion to civilian output till the invasion starts. It is confined to plants employing less than 50 people and is an experiment in enabling them to begin to chew up some of the raw material and semifinished surplus.

Outcome of the whole matter depends, of course, almost entirely upon whether, by and large, the country moves after the war into a continuation of the present war economy in which demand generally exceeds supply, or back to the peacetime paradox of too much of everything. If the first, much of the problem will be automatically solved and the question will be how to valve the outflow of the government-owned surplus into normal trade channels. If the second—that is, the old surplus of everything — then the problem of disposal of surplus government-owned materials will be one of how to dump it into the sea or ship it off to China fast enough and decorously enough.

(Third article will discuss the third problem of the Baruch Postwar Advisory Unit—the financing of reconversion.)

The Week in Wall Street

New York

The stock market last week moved up slowly and steadily—still with unhurrying chase, and unperturbed pace." It was a "creeping market," on slightly shrinking volume.

But with the exception of a few specialties, like communications and electronics, the rise was almost entirely in the rails, with the industrials standing still. The rails were led by such traditional leaders as Atchison, Southern Pacific, Central, and Southern, and the rail averages made new highs. This followed the strength the previous week in rail bonds, and was paralleled by continued strength in the Dow-Jones' defaulted rail index, which also made new highs.

And superficially it was strange that the rails should be making new highs, for the figures would seem to say that the rails had now passed their war-time peak in earning power and were on the down-grade. Last year's net operating income was a shade below 1942 and the trend was downward.

Rail Outlook Improves

The wage increase will cost around $340,000,000 a year with last year's net income only around $900,000,000, and there is no certainty that the rate increase scheduled to be reinstated next summer will be allowed by the ICC to go into effect after all. Moreover, the rails have pretty much exhausted the loss carry-overs which helped their earnings in 1942 and 1943.

But on the other hand the long-term outlook for the railroads has been greatly improved by the war. Their debt service has been substantially lowered both by retirements and reorganizations and the IBA recently estimated that railroad debt at the end of this year would be only round $8,000,000,000 against $11,800,000,000 in 1930.

Meantime cash and net working capital are up sharply. Deferred maintenance on right of way is estimated at $200,000,000 but some observers say there has been little or no deferred maintenance on rolling stock. The roads' political position or economic prestige has been greatly improved by their successful wartime operation in private hands.

Almost all signs indicate that postwar traffic volume will be considerably higher than prewar despite the revival of coastwise shipping and the certainty that the trucking industry will be put back on its feet as soon as the manufacture of civilian trucks and sufficient truck tires can be resumed.

The Street paid little or no attention to the peace rumors of the week, and perhaps the chief reason for the low volume was Wall Street's preoccupation with the Fourth War Loan.

It is rather ironic that the work of the financial communities in raising money in the September drive, though it received little publicity, was considerably more successful than that of the drive to sell to the smaller non-financial investor. Third War Loan sales of Series E bonds fell 18 per cent below quota, with only one state east of the Mississippi making its quota. New York, Connecticut, and Southern California made only two thirds of the quota.

Total E bond sales reached only $2,500,000,000, or about 13 per cent of the total amount raised, though it was these sales for which chiefly the publicity campaign was run. Since Secretary Morgenthau stated publicly that somewhere round $30,000,000 of advertising was contributed this would on the surface mean a distributing cost of at least one per cent not counting all the hard work put in without pay by the millions of volunteer war savings salesmen.

Of course part of this advertising cost can be written off on the ground that the advertisers for the most part have little to sell and would have spent the money anyway on "institutional" advertising. The Treasury allows as a tax-free cost a volume of advertising equal to pre-war levels, even by firms which don't have the prewar volume of goods to sell.

Rules Tightened Up

Reason for the lower quota this time, only $14,000,000,000 against sales of over $18,000,000,000 in the Third War Loan is the fact that the previous drive was indirectly helped by the banks. They took over large amounts of tax-exempts sold out by the life companies and savings banks, letting the latter increase their participation in the loan. Also there was a good deal of free riding, particularly in the 2's and 2½'s. So the rules have been considerably tightened up this time. Banks are asked to do less lending to purchasers and dealers to do less buying for resale and to inquire of the Federal when suspiciously large orders come in. The change from 2's to 2¼'s also was partly designed to minimize short-term riding. By informal rule the banks are not allowed to take longer than 10-year maturities and therefore cannot take these new 2¼'s until September, 1945, which will chill specialative enthusiasm.

The arrangement to let banks take up to $200,000 or 10 per cent of savings deposits (as defined by Regulation Q) whichever is the smaller was chiefly aimed at helping the small banks, who are not doing so well, without helping the big banks, which are doing very well indeed, as the recent earnings reports showed.

This correspondent incorrectly estimated on this page recently that the inflation gap was now sufficiently closed so that the Treasury would no longer need to borrow from the banks. The error arose from including business taxes as a deduction from national income in figuring the gap. The Treasury may have to sell as much of $10-$15,000,000,000 to the banks this year if the budget works out as officially estimated for this and the coming fiscal year.

H. F.

Discuss Roles Of Government And Industry

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Sharply divergent viewpoints as to whether private construction should play a leading role on the postwar economic stage or yield the major share of the spotlight to a co-ordinated Federal public works program were being studied in construction circles here today.

The aim of the building industry to get along with a modicum of help from Washington was voiced by Thomas S. Holden, president of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, who declared that with state governments and local communities balancing their books in black ink, private contractors should collaborate with them in getting over the hump of peacetime conversion.

In the other hand, Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the Federal Works Agency, while admitting that the main burden of providing employment must be carried by private industry, stressed the need for an overall national program to take up any slack until industry is in full swing, a job, he feels, that is essentially federal in character.

Mr. Holden, who heads a company that acts as an information service and consultant to the construction industry, and Major General Fleming spoke at a joint session of the National Sand and Gravel and National Ready-Mixed Concrete Associations here yesterday. Another speaker, Willard T. Chevalier, publisher of Business Week, warned that collectivism would continue after the war unless an expanding economy showed high levels of production, employment and efficiency.

The meeting opened with Mr. Holden's assertion that with the national debt mounting rapidly, there was no certainty that the national income would keep pace with it sufficiently to warrant "anticipation of federal financing of local improvements on a lavish scale."

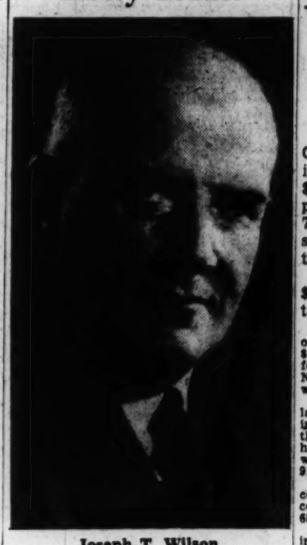
By contrast, he said, state governments are building surpluses, mentioning New York's already announced surplus of $140,000,000 and the expected $200,000,000 anticipated by California in June. He reported that many of these local governments have developed postwar programs with the expectation of paying their own way, a notable exception being New York.

The real postwar problem, according to Mr. Holden, is to make local governments self-supporting and self-starting when it comes to their postwar improvement programs, a job that will be more difficult, he warned, "if the Federal Government continues to tax without legal limit, pre-empting most of the lucrative tax sources" and thereby increasing their financial dependence on the Federal Treasury.

Major General Fleming warned against elaborate unfinished plans for postwar construction that cannot be ready before the end of the war, saying that "what is needed now are plans for concrete, down-to-earth structures of known social usefulness—such things as . . . streets, water and sewer systems, schools, hospitals, and bridges.

"Since the problem of postwar employment is a matter of imperative national concern, I believe it must be faced as a national—and not a local—matter," he said. "I think a Federal incentive for planning is necessary, and the best incentive I know of is the financial one. Only the Federal Government can dovetail thousands of separate community plans into one over-all, well-coordinated national program."

Safety Leader



Joseph T. Wilson

Elected president of the Inter-American Safety Council, Inc., New York, an organization to promote public and industrial safety in Latin-American countries. Mr. Wilson is Manager of the World Trade Division of the International Business Machines Corporation.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 15

Earned Income Credit

A credit, known as "earned income credit," is allowed in computing the "normal tax," but not for surtax). The amount of earned income credit is entered on line 6, page 4, of the long-form income tax return Form 1040, and the computation of the earned income credit is shown in Schedule J on page 3 of the return form.

However, persons filing the short-form return, Form 1040A, need not compute the earned income credit, as this has been already deducted in the computation of the tax as tabulated on the back of the form to save figuring. Any individual whose total income for the year is not in excess of $3,000 and was wholly from salary, wages, or other compensation for personal service, dividends, interest, or annuities, may use the short-form return.

The earned income credit is 10 per cent of the earned net income, but not in excess of 10 per cent of the net income and is subject to certain limitations explained below.

Earned net income is defined as the "earned income" less the "earned income deductions." "Earned income" is earnings from employment, including earnings from wages, salaries, professional fees, tips, bonuses, and the like. The "earned income deductions" are the ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in connection with such employment. (The amount of such expenses must be explained by an itemized statement.)

Ordinarily, the earned net income is the amount listed as item 1 on the return. If, however, the taxpayer is in business for himself and is reporting most of his income in Schedule C(2), on page 2 of Form 1040—"Profit (or Loss) from Business or Profession"—a maximum of 20 per cent of his share of the net profits of such trade or business may be considered as earned income in determining the amount of earned net income.

Rules for determining the earned income credit on Form 1040 include:

First, if the taxpayer's net income (that is, the amount shown on line 1, page 4 of the return)

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Three and a Pigeon

By Kitty Barne

Author of "We'll Meet in England," "Family Footlights," "Visitors From London," etc.

Chapter Ten

There was a place between two hay-stacks where Tess could leave her bicycle—there they were, looming out of the darkness, nice familiar things with a smell as soothing as Myrtle's coo. She'd have to run up to Piggy's drive, nasty bare place—but she'd lie flat with her face down if he came along. Safe enough like that. You couldn't see much with war-time lamps. Hooray! that was done, and she was through the gate and in Fetters' yard.

Now, where was Emile? In his room, very likely. And where would Mrs. Toms be? The door of her house was shut—it would be—but there was a crack of light where the blackout in her sitting-room wasn't too good, so someone was up. Should she look in? If only Emile was there she could beckon to him and off they'd go to Hodsons together.

She slid into the house and pushed the door open an inch or two. The top of a man's cap skewered on to Mrs. Toms' head with enormous pins, rested on the back of an armchair. Of all astonishing occupations, she was reading a book! No Emile. He must be in his room, his attic with the window in the roof. She ran upstairs into pitch blackness, and tried a door. Hooray, fresh air blowing through a skylight!

"Emile, Emile, are you there?"

He was sound asleep. She shook him. "Wake up, Emile. It's Tess. Wake up and don't talk."

"Tess? Why are you—"

"Quick, come along to Hodsons. I'll tell you why afterwards—"

It must be something tremendous to make Tess behave like this: even half asleep Emile could grasp that. He made a dive for his boots and down the stairs they went, quiet as cats.

A Dragon in the Path

But now Mrs. Toms had finished her chapter. She was standing unpleasantly in the doorway of her sitting-room, looking at them, a dragon in their path. "Come on, faster, Emile—" cried Tess—no need to whisper now, and they shot past her and out of the door, whirling by like an express train, leaving her to shout, "'Ere! What d'yer think yer doing?" to the black empty yard.

In the wood Tess stopped and let Emile put his boots on while, panting a little, she told him about Ivy's plot, and how Piggy, standing there with all his chickens and eggs scattered over the road, had made up his mind that it was all Emile's doing. "He was simply yowling about you. It was awful."

Emile was calm. "That is natural. His half crowns have not made me blind or dumb. He would be ver' furious if they asked to see his petrol coupons. He gets them, too, on the black—"

"—market. It's all right, it doesn't matter what you say now. But will he know you've gone to Hodsons?"

Emile considered. "I think so. Mrs. Toms calls you 'the one with the hair.' She knows where you live."

"Come on, then—no, don't stop to do up your boots—"

"But I do not fear Mr. Piggott—"

"But I do. You should have heard him—" and even as she spoke they saw twin spots of dim light crawling up the Fetters drive. "Look, there he is. He's after you. Come on—"

Now it was Emile who did the dragging. He knew a quicker way back. He caught Tess by the hand, dived with her into the undergrowth and into the sunken road that ended in the dark cavern where he'd hidden his pigeons that first day. They stole into Hodsons by the back door. No one at all was in, not even Sandy and Ivy.

"Come this way, Emile. We'll see better—"

Almost as she said it they heard the gravel spurting as a car leapt in at the white gate and tore up to the front door.

"Piggy! Daddy never drives like that. It's all right, the front door's locked."

Piggy, armed with an enormous stick, got out of his car and made a ferocious knock on the door; then roared to someone, "All out. Don't believe it. That rascal's inside, I bet you any money."

He hadn't recovered from his rage; his voice was still thick. Pearl, who was in the car, sounded much the same.

"Leave him alone, Piggy. Giving yourself away, that's all you're doing. Pretty fool you'll look when they all wake up and come out."

"I tell you I'm going to get that Emile if I stay here all night."

"You don't know he's here."

"Mrs. Toms said the girl with hair—"

"Lots of girls have hair."

"Plaits, then. I remember her. It's one of those kids that've been the plague of my life for months. Always popping up, dozens of 'em—"

"One of 'em has plaits, one's skinny-legged, and there's a little twirp of a boy—"

And, just as she said that, the little twirp of a boy loomed out of the darkness.

"Sandy, keep away!" yelled Tess out of the window as loud as she could; but Sandy only shouted, "Oh, there you are. We've been hunting all over the place for you."

"Go back, go back. It's not Daddy's car, it's Piggy's."

Sandy Dives In

But there was no warning Sandy. He ran ahead of Ivy, shouting out something about a "good show," straight into the arms of Mr. Piggott. There was a surprised squall, furious booming, and a warning screech of "That's not him," from Pearl.

"I go," said Emile, and shot out of the front door, followed by Tess.

Piggy had already got hold of Sandy. Their dim shapes were whirling about on the gravel. Another smaller shape, apparently Ivy, was flying up the drive shrieking, "I'm coming, Sandy, hang on to him." Yet another shape was Pearl, looking quite unlike herself in a long vague garment as she got out of the car.

The noise they made! Piggy's thick bass, Pearl's cries of, "That's not Emile, I tell you," all mixed up with the rescuing shout of Ivy.

Emile said nothing and wasted no time. He sprang on his master, and with a spluttering groan the big man went down. "I sit on Mr. Piggott," he said calmly, "and you, Tess, you sit on him too. Sandy and Ivy, take Mrs. Piggott away to the car."

But the removal of Pearl was not too easy.

"Now come along quiet," said Ivy, who knew how such people were treated in her bit of London.

Mr. Willard Returns

It was this scene, as much of it as he could grasp in the starlight, that met Mr. Willard's eye as he drove his car up the road and came to rest by his own front door.

It was extraordinary how, when he appeared, everything changed at once. Silence fell like a miracle.

"Oh, Daddy!" cried Tess, and got up. It didn't matter what happened to Piggy's legs any more.

Emile also got up. Mr. Piggott could do what he liked now. He seemed, however, to prefer to lie where he was, groaning.

"Are you hurt?" inquired Mr. Willard, leaning over him and plying his torch up and down.

"Half murdered, that's all," said Pearl bitterly. She had shaken off Ivy and Sandy.

"I can't see any of you in this light," said Mr. Willard. "I've no idea who you are or what you're doing with my children in my garden—"

"It's what they're doing—knocking my poor husband down, flying at me like a couple of wildcats—"

"They're perfectly ordinary children—"

"Oh, are they! Never seen anything like them."

"Well, they didn't bring you here anyway. It's your car."

"Fetching our boy away, that's all we're doing."

"That boy? Your son?"

"Son? No fear."

"Come into the house," said Mr. Willard impatiently. "It's getting late. Can you walk?" This was to Piggy.

"Of course he can walk. Get into the car, Piggy. And, Emile, you get in too."

"No, no, no, no, Daddy. Don't let him. Don't let them take Emile!" cried Tess.

"I don't understand. I don't know what you're after, any of you. Tess, go and turn the lights on."

A Curious Gathering

Mr. Willard looked curiously at the collection of people he found in his sitting-room. There was Piggy, his black London-looking coat covered with gravel, his hat missing, his face very red; Pearl, more like a parrot than ever in her tight blue cap, yellow cloak, and green velvet boots. Emile standing stock still, arms folded, as though carved out of wood, his hair on end, his boots caked with mud.

"Hm," said Mr. Willard, "quite a party. Now, then, Tess—"

Tess swallowed once or twice and began.

"This is Emile."

"Oh, yes. I've heard of him. How d'you do, Emile."

Tess sighed with relief. Thank goodness, Daddy never let you down.

Piggy burst out. "Don't you let her go kidding you. She's a deep one, that one with the plaits—"

"And this is Mr. Piggott."

"Oh, is it? Mr. Lightfoot told me about you, Mr. Piggott. And is this Mrs. Piggott?"

Pearl hadn't any breath left to reply; she was sulky, injured, and thoroughly perplexed.

"There was I, tired out," she grumbled, "what with the tires going flat. There was I settling down for a nice rest and the next thing I know is she's shouting for Emile. Why?"

"Yes, why?" roared Piggy suddenly.

"You ask that girl of yours."

"Well, Tess, why?"

"You see, Daddy," said Tess, "we sent a message by Myrtle, and the Home Guard man stopped the car, and all the eggs and chickens fell out—"

"Did they stop you, Piggy?" Pearl, who had been lolling back in a chair, sat up as if stung. "With all the stuff? Did they see it?"

"It's that Belgian—all his doing—" Piggy was exploding in earnest now. "Look at him standing there—spying on me—setting traps—getting a bobby—look at him!" And before anyone could stop him he leapt at Emile.

Mr. Willard was strong. He had Piggy by the collar in a moment and with a turn of his wrist threw him into one of Mr. Lightfoot's enormous chairs.

"Now, Mr. Piggott," he said, standing over him. "It's of no interest to me what happens to you, but I feel pretty sure that if you don't go home—"

"That's what I say," said Pearl, going to his side. "Come on back to the car. It's done now. If it comes out then it comes out, that's all."

Mr. Willard seized the opportunity. "Help him up, Mrs. Piggott. Ivy, give her a hand. Tess, hold the torch. Sandy, open the door. Emile, go and open the car door."

Emile gave a stiff little bow. But Tess could see the gleam in his eye.

The procession started. Pearl got into the driving seat; Piggy was pushed in beside her. She put her odd face out of the window.

"It'll be good-by for keeps, I fancy. Fetters is a bit too near Hodsons. I never saw such children. And we shan't see you again, Emile, I daresay."

"No. I go to join the Belgian army, I think. Mr. Willard, he will tell me."

"He hadn't anything to do with tonight," put in Tess. "It was us, not him."

"Us? I don't know I'm sure how you did it, but a nice pair of fools we're going to look, Piggy and I, done in by three kids." The car began to move away.

"Us and Myrtle!" Tess shouted after her. "Three of us and a pigeon."

* * *

That is the end of the story, and the end, too, of Hodsons, for Miss Alton has found a house for them and back they go, to Tess's sorrow, to Willowfield. Mr. Piggott gets his deserts. Emile is still too young for the army, but he gets a job after his own heart with the pigeons, training them as dispatch carriers. Mrs. Wedge gets married—and Ivy was not at all surprised—to Mr. Gaby. And none of these things would have happened, as Sandy is always pointing out, if it hadn't been for the bomb. So, as he says it was a good thing after all.

(The End)

The Story Starts Here

When the Willards moved out to Hodsons, after their home in Willowfield was bombed, they never dreamt that they were stepping right into the middle of a first class mystery. It was Ivy, their London evacuee, who ran it down and worked out a plot to trap those horrid Piggotts, at neighboring Fetters, who made Emile, a Belgian refugee boy, work so hard. Tess and Sandy, and Myrtle, their pet homing pigeon, were in the plot too. Myrtle carried a message to the Home Guard instructing them to stop Piggott's car one night when it was stuffed with chickens and eggs for the black market. When Piggott vowed vengeance on Emile, who, he thought, had betrayed him, Tess rode off to warn the boy.

Through courtesy of Associated American Artists, New York City

"Spring Plowing," by Louis Szanto

The Consolidated Liberator

Build a Model Airplane—IV

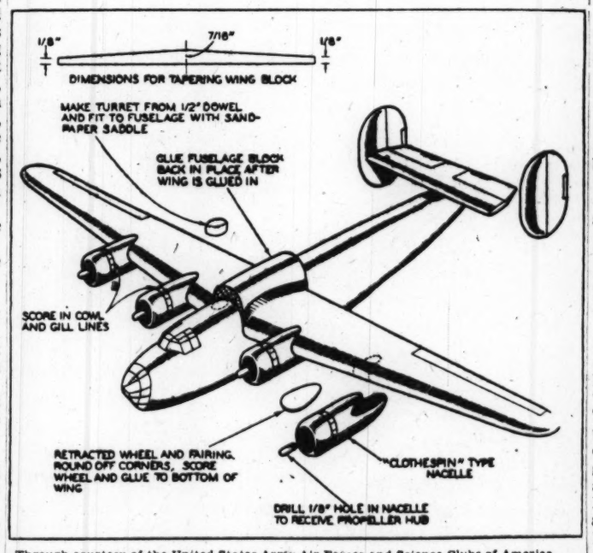
By Freeman Cleaves

Here are the remaining templates for the Consolidated Liberator, and an assembly diagram to help you put your model together. This plane is powered by four 1,200 horsepower engines instead of two, as was inadvertently stated in Article III of this series. It flies better than 300 miles an hour up to altitudes of seven miles, nonstop for 3,000 to 4,000 miles.

Remember some of the important points for perfect model building: Use well-seasoned, straight-grained wood, such as white pine, ash, gum or poplar. Make sure your paper templates are cut out correctly and backed properly with cardboard. The rest takes only skill and practice.

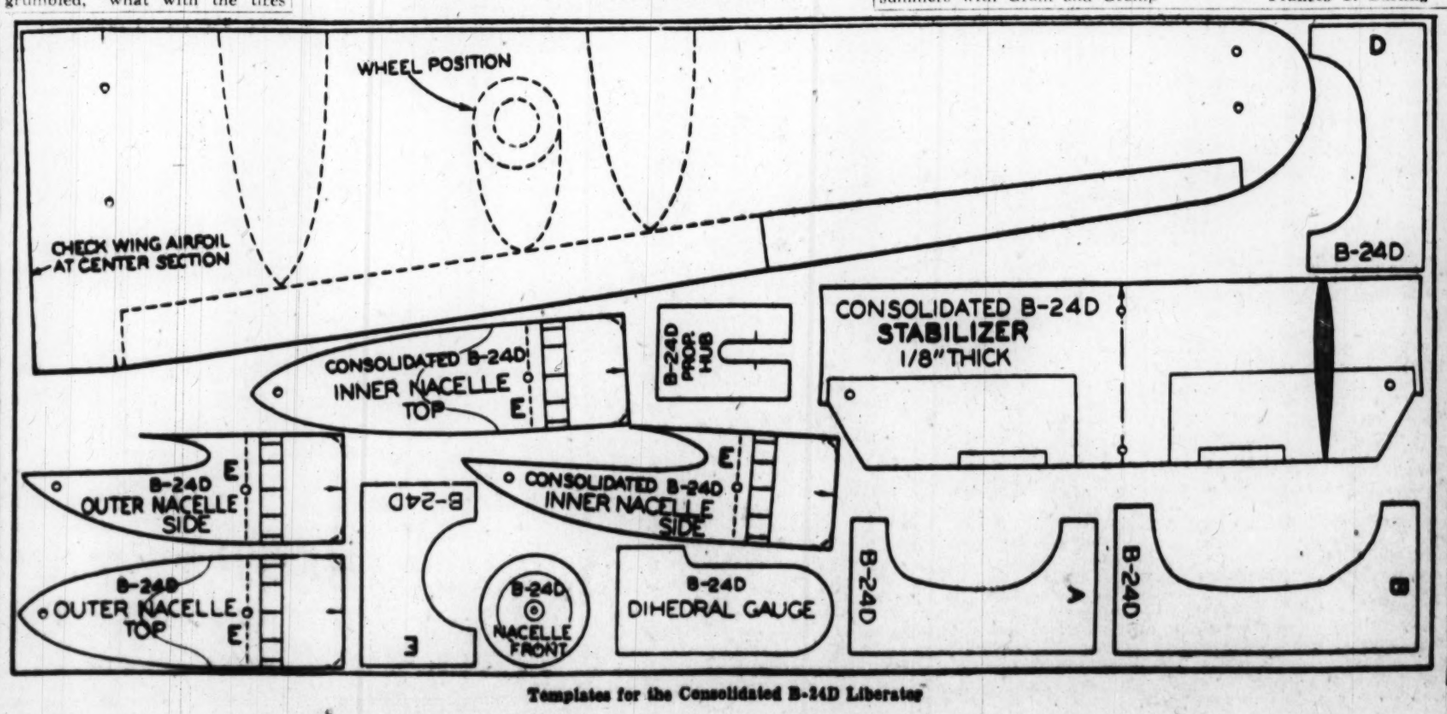
When you have finished your Liberator, we shall publish some patterns for a model of a foreign airplane—a Jap Zero, the craft that launched Japan's war against the United States.

(The next installment is coming next Thursday.)


1/8"
7/16"
1/8"
DIMENSIONS FOR TAPERING WING BLOCK
MAKE TURRET FROM 1/2" DOWEL AND FIT TO FUSELAGE WITH SAND-PAPER SADDLE
GLUE FUSELAGE BLOCK BACK IN PLACE AFTER WING IS GLUED IN
SCORE IN COWL AND GILL LINES
RETRACTED WHEEL AND FAIRING. ROUND OFF CORNERS, SCORE WHEEL AND GLUE TO BOTTOM OF WING
"CLOTHESPIN" TYPE NACELLE
DRILL 1/8" HOLE IN NACELLE TO RECEIVE PROPELLER HUB

Through courtesy of the United States Army Air Forces and Science Clubs of America

Assembling the Consolidated B-24D Liberator



Templates for the Consolidated B-24D Liberator

Enjoyment for Leisure Hours

Book Reviews

Linda's Triumph

Now for an adventure in everyday living. In "Linda Marsh," by Adele De Leeuw (The Macmillan Company, New York. $2), there are good suggestions for other shy, self-conscious girls. Linda is just beginning her junior year at high school in a new town. She has a difficult time at first. It is not easy to make new friends and fit into a new group. Gradually, profiting by her own mistakes, Linda learns a less affected way of talking, a simpler way of dressing, and more ease in her contacts with the girls and boys.

One thing Linda does well—running a house and caring for her younger brother and sister. The practical knowledge she puts to good use when the caterer disappoints the class committee just before the "Junior-Senior Feed." Because of that job well done she is able to help when the chance comes to raise money for the Community War Fund. A natural wholesome story of the present day.

Mystery in Maine

"Captain Pottle's House," by Barbara Cooney (Farrar and Rinehart, New York. $1.50), is a gay sort of mystery from the state of Maine. Twelve year olds will wish that they too could chug away on the little local train for a summer vacation at Angel Harbor. Cherry Dean and her sailor cousin help solve the problems of cross Mr. Critchlow and his ship models. The best parts of all are the lively incidents of village life; the visit to the antique shop, the clambake and the picnics.

In Dune Country

Last spring Edwin Way Teale was given the John Burroughs Medal for "Grass Root Jungles," "Near Horizons," and "The Golden Throng," books in which his unusual photographs enrich his fascinating studies of insects and grasses; the Lilliputian world close at hand and often overlooked. Now, in "Dune Boy" (Dodd Mead and Co., New York. $3), we have his own account of the early years of a naturalist, the lad in the blue overalls who spent such happy summers with Gram and Gramp on the Indiana farm at the border of the dune country. There are no photographs but instead the illustrations are chapter headings by Edward Shenton which catch beautifully the humor and enchantments of those vacation days.

This book was not written for boys and girls, but it belongs to them. There was plenty of work on the farm, but plenty of fun too. Gram and Gramp were wonderful about the boy's experiments. One summer Edwin was fascinated by kites. He tried to build a big man-carrying one, the Dragonette. Dolly, the carriage horse was to pull it by a rope into the teeth of a stiff wind. These fine plans worked out hilariously. Then there was the summer he picked 250 quarts of strawberries to earn his first real camera (oh, wonderful Sears Roebuck catalogue that opened up the world to so many farm boys). With this box camera and his first photograph of a friendly rabbit began the lifelong hobby that is really his career.

Dogs in War

After the war, stories now hidden behind a veil of military secrecy will be told. War dogs are now serving with the Flag on every front of this global war. When victory is won, they will share the glory and we, at home, will be able to learn more of their amazing feats. "Valiant Comrades," by Ruth Adams Knight (Doubleday, Doran and Co., Inc., New York. $2), is a detailed and realistic account of the training of these dogs. It is approved by leading officials of Dogs for Defense.

Miss Knight was able to gather the material for this book at the training centers and to see the dogs at guard duty. She tells a moving revealing story. Larry Hanson, rejected by the Army because of a crippled shoulder, finds he can give great service in teaching the dogs at Bay Lane Kennels. The story reaches its climax on a lonely island in the Pacific when his special team stand guard—two Collies, Count, his own dog, and lovely gentle Lady, a little boy's pet, a German Shepherd and Biff the Labrador—their intelligence and devotion seem almost miraculous.

Frances C. Darling

Roosevelt Victory Forseen On Federal Soldier Ballot

Continued from Page 1

icemen of their votes. Now Mr. Roosevelt calls "fraud."

Echoes of the present controversy will eventually reach the several million American servicemen overseas, so that another result may flow from the controversy. Purposely or not, Mr. Roosevelt has put himself, a second time, following his annual message, in the position of demanding the soldiers' right to vote, while his opponents are made to seem bent on depriving them of this right. It is the President who appears as the soldiers' friend, not Congress.

President Roosevelt also steps into the situation that was shaping up in the House where politicians were trying to duck a straight-out roll call on the issue, that would put them on record.

Republican Move

Republicans showed some signs of wishing to avoid personal commitment. Of the first hundred names signed to a petition to force a direct vote on the Worley bill, providing a simplified Federal ballot, there was only one Republican signature. In the shock of yesterday's tough message from the President, Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, however, immediately asked unanimous consent to call up the pending state-controlled soldier voting measure which the President had just assailed. Republicans had been ready to vote on the issue, he declared, for the past month.

With the President's blunt message the prospect is that the simplified Federal voting procedure will go through even though many Members of Congress are smarting with resentment. The President's action probably marks the end of White House conciliation efforts toward Congress till after the election. Mr. Roosevelt's more aggressive attitude appeared in his annual message earlier this month. A year ago White House messages were uniformly couched in conciliatory language. This is all now changed and seemingly marks a realization that the election has started, and the political fight is on.

Ranks of Southern Democrats were cracking today under the President's blast, which makes the Federal ballot a party issue. Senator Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee announced that he was abandoning the former states-rights ballot program as did Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina.

It was Senator Taft who promptly injected the fourth-term issue into yesterday's debate, following the President's message. It was immediately taken up in bitter exchanges that may forecast what lies ahead.

Charges by Taft

Senator Taft charged the President hopes to line up 10,000,000 soldiers at the polls, "in much the same manner as we used to see WPA workers lined up."

It is the Taft argument that the President's proposal places before the soldiers a uniform ballot likely to encourage them to vote the straight Democratic ticket. Also, that it will enable the Administration to pick as the time for marking and collecting the ballots a date during the campaign most politically opportune for the Administration.

Harrison Spangler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared recently that according to an unofficial survey most servicemen will vote Republican. This view is widely questioned by other observers.

Content of Message

The President, in his message of yesterday, said in part:

"The American people are very much concerned over the fact that the vast majority of the 11,000,000 members of the armed forces of the United States are going to be deprived of their right to vote in the important national election this fall, unless the Congress promptly enacts adequate legislation. . . .

"The Congress in September, 1942, took cognizance of this intolerable situation facing millions of our citizens, and passed a Federal absentee balloting statute (Public Law 712). . . .

"The great defect in that statute, however, was that it still involved a time lag, so that the voter might not receive his ballot in time to return it to be counted. . . .

"If any proof were necessary to show how ineffective this Federal statute was—the fact is that out of 5,700,000 men in our armed forces at the time of the general elections of 1942, only 28,000 servicemen's votes were counted under the Federal statute. . . .

"Some people—I am sure with their tongues in their cheeks—say that the solution to this problem is simply that the respective states improve their own absentee ballot machinery. . . .

"I consider such proposed legislation a fraud on the soldiers and sailors and marines now training and fighting for us and for our secred rights. . . .

Present Law 'Failure'

"I am convinced that even if all the states tried to carry out the 'recommendations' contained in this bill, the most that could be accomplished practically would be to authorize the Army and Navy to distribute and collect ballots prepared by the states in response to postcard requests from servicemen—the very procedure set forth in Public Law 712 which has been such a failure. . . .

"What is needed is a complete change of machinery for absentee balloting, which will give the members of our armed forces and merchant marine all over the world an opportunity to cast their ballots without time-consuming correspondence and without waiting for each separate state to hold its primary, print its ballots, and send them out for voting. . . .

"Each state, under these bills, would determine for itself whether or not the voter is qualified to vote under the laws of his state. Each state would count the ballots in the same way in which it counts the other ballots that are cast in the state. . . .

"I think that there would be widespread resentment on the part of the people of the nation if they were unable to find out how their individual representatives had expressed themselves on this legislation—which goes to the root of the right of citizenship.

"As I have said, this is solely a legislative matter but I think most Americans will agree with me that every member of the two Houses of Congress ought to be willing in justice 'to stand up and be counted.'"

Maine Vote Status

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine is apprehensive lest Maine's early-voting servicemen get an unfavorable deal in case Congress passes a Federal absentee ballot law for the armed services.

The proposed law only figures on one election—the one in November—but Maine votes in September.

"We're proud of being the 'barometer state,'" Senator Brewster told the Senate Jan. 24, "but this is the first time anybody ever tried to tell us we couldn't vote."

Plenty of Potatoes Tops Assurance Of More Motorcars and Cheap Dresses

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Government sources reported yesterday that more motor vehicles and low-price dresses will be made available for civilians soon, and gave assurance there will be no potato shortage this spring.

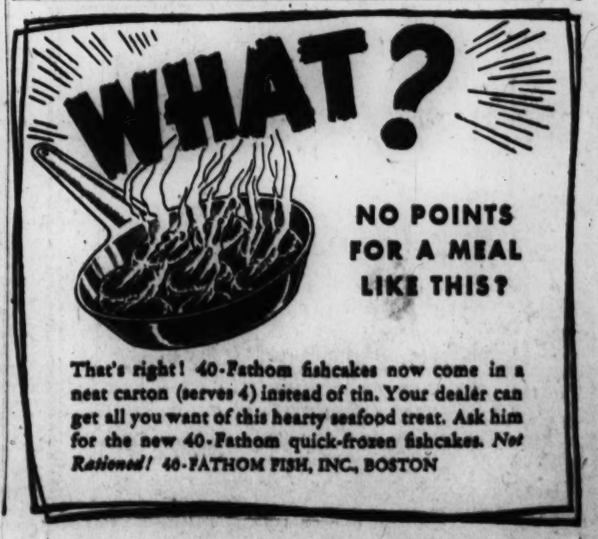
1. The Army will release soon approximately 20,000 motor vehicles, most of which will reach the civilian market.

2. The agriculture department reported that potato stocks in the hands of growers and local buyers on Jan. 1 aggregated 138,000,000 bushels, about 38 per cent more than stocks on that date last year.

3. The Office of Price Administration relaxed regulations forbidding manufacturers of women's and misses' outer garments to make goods in higher-priced lines than they made during a 1942 base period. Officials said the regulations had had the effect of virtually eliminating the lowest-price lines.

Manufacturers who had been producing garments only in the bottom bracket could not obtain enough materials at profitable prices, and those with two-price lines had, in many cases, abandoned the lower-price field. Officials predicted that the relaxation would stimulate production at prices only slightly above the former lowest levels. None but the lowest-price garments are affected.

The Army motor vehicles to be released include about 10,000 used but serviceable trucks, several thousand new passenger automobiles, about 4,000 new motorcycles, approximately 1,000 used passenger automobiles and a small number of used motorcycles.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Yankees Watch Outfield Whittled Down by Draft

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Any resemblance between the New York Yankee outfield of 1944 and the Keller-Di Maggio-Henrich picket line is going to be purely coincidental according to reports drifting in from the outlying precincts.

With Roy Weatherly reclassified 1-A and probably unavailable for the centerfield job, Marse Joe McCarthy is down to Johnny Lindell, Bud Metheny, Tuck Stainback and a couple of rookies from Newark and Kansas City.

Levy Ready

One of the rookies, big Ed Levy from Newark, is a first baseman by trade, but played in the garden for the Bears last year. He has not been formally recalled by the New York club. The other is Russ Derry, a gentleman farmer from Missouri, who could give up only enough time from his crops in '43 to play 40 games with Newark.

Add to that situation the report from Augusta, Ga., that Bill Johnson is due to come before his draft board in the near future, possibly Feb. 7, and you can see another change in the making. If Johnson goes into service or decides to stay at his job with the fire department at Camp Gordon, the Yanks will lose one of the outstanding young players in the game.

Plays Outfield

Although Johnson was used at third base last year and performed capably at the hot corner through the pennant drive and the World Series, he played more regularly in the outfield during his minor league days before he came to Newark as a shortstop for the first time. He twice had been an all-star outfielder of the South Atlantic League with Augusta and split his time between fly chasing and infielding with Binghamton in the Eastern.

There was no official word from headquarters, but it was believed that the hard-hitting youngster was due for another shift in the outfield if the fly chasing situation was desperate enough at training camp time, March 13.

Don Savage, a Newark graduate, may be in line for either third base or the outfield, depending upon the outcome of the Johnson and Weatherly situations.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Don Hutson, Green Bay end, named NFL's most valuable player for second straight year.

Three Years Ago

Ken Bartholomew of Minneapolis wins national outdoor speed skating title at La Crosse; Carmenlita, Landry, of Fitchburg, Mass., takes women's crown.

Five Years Ago

Frank Leahy, line coach at Fordham, becomes the new head football cvoach at Boston College.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP) — Guessing game. . . . Branch Rickey, cheerfully admitting that he sometimes talks too much, hints that in the next few days the Dodgers may lose a man "more vital to Brooklyn than Slats Marion was to the Cardinals." . . . The only Dodger we could put in that classification would be Mickey Owen, but the Brahmin of Borough Hall may have other ideas about values. . . . Ensign Ollie Hunter, the best two-miler available since Greg Rice has become a seafarin' man, considers the mile the most spectacular foot race and would like to try it—especially if he could win the "Hunter Mile" at Boston. . . . Babe Ruth has signed up as a war bond salesman—and no doubt he'll help our boys make a home run.

* * *

Here's what became of the mile relay team from the Navy Midshipmen's school at Columbia U. in the Metropolitan A. A. U. track meet last Saturday. . . . After warming up and giving officials his team's running order, Roy Hollander, one-time North Carolina State athlete who was "captain" of the foursome, retired to the dressing room for a rest. . . . The first three runners were well up in the race, but when the third man finished his leg, there was no one to take the baton. . . . Still wondering what had become of Hollander, the midshipmen searched the locker room and found Roy sound asleep. . . .

* * *

Ed Levy, coming up for another trial with the Yanks this spring, was thrown out on 15 of his 30 attempts to steal bases for Newark last season. . . . Former sports scribe Bob Brumby, who covered the Pacific war front, will leave soon for the European side of the scrap.

* * *

The Keesler Field, Miss., Athletic Department has scheduled a bowling match between the Commandos, leading officer team, and the general mess Lightnings, who top the enlisted men. . . . Judging solely by the names the Commandos should make a general mess of the G. I. Joes.

Gallagher Gets Another Title

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—James T. Gallagher, who in 1939 left his job as a baseball writer for a Chicago newspaper to become general manager of the Chicago Cubs, has a new title with the club—Vice-President.

Gallagher, who took over the Vice-Presidency vacated by the retirement of Charles (Boots) Weber, will retain his title of general manager, however. He also is a director of the club.

Around The Town In Sports

'Pics Seek No. 15

The Boston Olympics will be try to stretch their string of 14 straight victories in the Eastern League when they face Brooklyn Saturday night and Philadelphia Sunday evening at the Garden. Their 7-1 loss to the Coast Guard was not a league affair.

Coach Hago Harrington announces he will have Tommy Brennan back from the Bruins and will reunite him with Gordie Staseson and Joe Schmidt. Brennan will play right wing, from which position he has rolled up 45 points to lead both his teammates and the league in scoring.

* * *

The Bruins edged Hershey Bears 2-1 in an exhibition game at Hershey last night, the affair producing $1,111,750 in War Bonds. Art Jackson and Johnny Crawford scored for Boston while Fred Hergert tallied for the home club. Dit Clapper's name did not appear in the line-up.

* * *

While the Bruins await their Saturday contest with Red Wings at Detroit, the rest of the National Hockey League gets into action tonight with Toronto at Montreal and New York Rangers at Chicago. Canadiens are unbeaten in 16 home games this season. Rangers are on the road because Sonja Henie's ice show has taken over Madison Square Garden.

* * *

Dartmouth's basketball team, needing only one more victory to clinch the Eastern League title, invades Columbia Saturday night. A large crowd is expected inasmuch as this will be the Big Green's only New York appearance of the season.

* * *

Officers elected at the Boston Yacht Club's 78th annual meeting at the Rowe's Wharf Station last night included Richard D. McMullan, Commodore; Marquis S. Smith, Vice-Commodore; Robert E. Dillon, Rear-Commodore; Blake H. Cooley, Secretary; and Arthur F. Wilband, Treasurer.

* * *

Briefs: Canadiens are ambitiously pointing at the present N. H. L. record of only five losses for the season. This mark was set up by the Bruins of 1929-30. So far Montreal has lost only three decisions . . . Red Dutton, Managing Director of the league, has taken up skiing in a big way . . . Syd Howe of Detroit can gete his 200th major league goal against Bruins Saturday night. As far as we remember, Dit Clapper of the Bruins was the last player to turn the trick . . . The new buildings for the Buddies-Bay State Club on Boston Common will be officially opened next Wednesday afternoon under the sponsorship of the USO and Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee . . . Tickets for Ice Follies of 1944 are scheduled to go on sale next Monday. The show will play at the Garden for a 13-day engagement beginning Feb. 25.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Hollett Has Nothing to Say

Flash Hollett sat on the unused marble fountain in the Hotel Manger lobby and said he had nothing to say about his going to Detroit. He then proceeded to talk about it for the next half hour.

How does he like it?

"Great!" he exclaimed. "After all, wouldn't you? I got a promotion to team captain. I'll get a bigger cut of the play-offs because we're going to win them. I don't have to work as hard because we use four defensemen instead of three. I like the fellows. And Jack Adams is a swell boss."

And with that he laughed. Not a mere chuckle, but a laugh that carried the conviction that the guy is having a good time. He sounded more like the old Flash who broke in as a cocky kid with the Toronto Maple Leafs and was sent to Ottawa for a year because he talked too much.

Different System

"I'm not kidding," and he was off again. "You know Detroit plays a different system from Boston. It's tighter, not like the wide-open stuff that Art Ross likes. On the Bruins some of the wings don't take too much trouble over getting back to cover their man. On Detroit they get back or else. And that makes it so much easier for the defense. I've got to get out of the habit of backing up on the goalie, though. I don't need to now, and it bothers him.

"It sure is great to be winning, and you know what? We're going to win the Stanley Cup. We're a better team right now than Canadiens. We should have beaten then 5-2 instead of tying them 2-2 last time we played. I'll bet we don't lose another game to them the rest of the season."

Considering that Hollett thought he would rather give up hockey than go to Detroit when the trade for Pat Egan was announced, his turnabout attitude was little short of amazing. Yet it is understandable considering the way the team has been playing, the prospects of extra money, and the manner in which Manager Jack Adams has treated him.

Likes Adams

"Why, I was going to bring my wife down from Toronto," he burbled on, "but I haven't had to. Jack lets me go home every couple of days. It's wonderful. I just can't believe all those stories I heard about Jack being a hard man to play for. He sure has treated me all right."

Hollett, incidentally, is going over pretty well with his new mates, who believe that Adams cleanly outsmarted Ross by the trade. "This guy has made our club where the other one never did," said one Red Wing. "It took some persuasive pleading on Adams' part with Owner Norris to be allowed to part with Egan, but Norris now admits Jack was right. What a trade!"

Hollett's going to Detroit will probably not be the end of this amazing young man's career, a career which has had few parallels in major league hockey. To begin with he sold himself to Frank Selke of the Leafs as a lacrosse player, but signed a contract only under condition that he be given a tryout as a hockey player.

Colossal Nerve

All he had to recommend himself in hockey was the ability to skate, a colossal nerve, and his own belief in himself that he could learn to play the game. After Selke and Conn Smythe took a look at him they farmed him to Syracuse, where, as Smythe feared, he spent most of the early season on the bench. He improved fast in practice, however, and finally made the line-up. That was in 1932-33. The next year he went to Buffalo and the following season he was sent to Ottawa for final grooming, for he would get more time on the ice there than he would with Leafs, who already had Horner, Day, Clancy, and Levinsky on defense.

In 1935-36 he came to Boston, and while here he played on two Stanley Cup teams and set a new scoring record for defensemen. Now that he's with Detroit it appears he may play on still another world's championship outfit, for if the Wings don't win it any other way, the Flash will talk them into it.

National Museum Of Sport Planned For Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Federal Security Agency's Committee of Physical Fitness has authorized creation of a commission to promote plans for the peacetime construction of a national sports Hall of Fame in Washington.

Erection of the structure, as contemplated by the committee at its quarterly meeting would be financed through sports activities, without any assistance from the Government.

"The building will serve as a national archives for sports," John B. Kelly, committee chairman, said.

Included in the proposed exhibits would be the equipment and uniforms worn by famous athletes. The committee emphasized that the projected Hall would not compete with other sports museums, such as baseball's Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y.

McSpaden Called

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27 (AP)—Golfer Harold (Jug) McSpaden disclosed yesterday that his Philadelphia Draft Board has notified him to report there Feb. 10 for an Army examination.

McSpaden, winner of the recent $12,500 Los Angeles open, said he will play in a war charity tournament to be sponsored by Bing Crosby and Bob Hope this week end, but will have to cancel a scheduled appearance in San Antonio, Texas.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	22	3	5	49	138	65
Toronto	16	15	2	34	147	126
Detroit	14	11	5	33	122	110
Boston	13	15	4	30	149	163
Chicago	12	16	1	25	108	122
New York	6	23	1	13	103	181

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Delaware 56, Fort Dupont 50.
Coast Guard Academy (Conn.) 49, Wesleyan 32.
Denison 92, Ohio Northern 47.
Muhlenberg (Pa.) 49, St. Joseph's 41.
Penn 53, Swarthmore 45.
Pittsburgh Corbett 61, Cleveland Chase Brass 46.
Drew (N. J.) 48, Stevens 41.
Harvard 43, Boston Naval Receiving Station 42.
Brooklyn All Stars 47, N. Y. All Stars 43.
Lakehurst Naval Air Sta. 52, Fort Dix (N. J.) 50.
West Point Army 49, Penn State 38.
Westminster (Pa.) 46, Washington & Jefferson 39.
West Virginia 50, Carnegie Tech 45.

South

Annapolis Navy 45, Temple 33.
Norfolk Naval Training Sta. 52, Duke 51.
Fairmont State (W. Va.) 69, Alderson-Broaddus 23.
St. Mary's C. (Md.) 56, Camp Detrick 24.
Virginia Tech 46, V. M. I. 20.
Western (Ky.) 41, Morehead 35.
Louisville 43, Codman Field 39.
Loyola (La.) 59, Algiers Naval Sta. 39.
N. C. Navy Preflight 64, Camp Davis 30.
North Carolina 42, N. C. State 27.
Georgia Tech 58, Mayport (Fla.) Naval Sta. 44.
Harding Field (La.) 50, Louisiana State 48 (overtime).

Midwest

Olathe (Kas.) Naval Air Base 53, Pittsburg T. 39.
Washburn C. (Kas.) 57, Rockhurst 45.
Iowa Wesleyan 50, Penn (Iowa) 32.
Illinois Normal 66, Western, Ill. T. 51.
Notre Dame 57, Valparaiso 46.
Depauw (Ind.) 76, Fort Knox 36.
Stout Field (Ind.) 60, Winchester All Stars 41.
Central 67, Upper Iowa 42.
Wartburg (Iowa) 60, Luther 37.
St. Mary's 60, Mankato (Minn.) T. 36.
Depauw V-5 57, Bunker Hill Naval Air Sta. 53.
Fort Benj. Harrison (Ind.) 30, Timmon's Shell 26.

Southwest

Oklahoma 43, Phillips 30.

Jeanne Cline In Semifinal Match Vs. Marjorie Row

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—Jeanne Cline, pretty Bloomington, Ill., amateur, meets her toughest competition in the Helen Lee Doherty golf tournament today in a semifinals match with Marjorie Row, Michigan state champion now of Anniston, Ala.

Miss Row backed up her earlier victory over medalist Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta by ousting the favored Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., yesterday, 5 and 3.

Miss Cline, a Rollins College student, advanced with a 4 and 2 score over Mrs. Thomas Nolan of Newcastle, Pa.

The other semifinal match found Mrs. George E. Wilcox, Jr., of Miami, facing Mrs. Frank Fuller of Coral Gables. Mrs. Wilcox went an extra hole to defeat Mrs. L. G. Pray of Washington yesterday, and Mrs. Fuller staged an upset by beating Mary Jane Wilson of Providence, R. I., 2 and 1.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 26
Cleveland 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Buffalo 3, Providence 2.

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ACCTS: For public acctg openings	Arr
PROCEDURE WRITERS: Accts	Arr
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	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	30c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, 6½ in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, Oak Street, Dept. Boston, Massachusetts.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

Walter Winchell says:
"Flash! Clara May Downey is high priestess of Southern Fried Chicken!"
Luncheon From 85c
Dinner From $1.50
2 Dining Rooms • Men's Grill • Lounge
CHEVY CHASE ROOM Now Open for Dinners
Closed Sunday
OLNEY INN
12 East 49th St. New York City
(One-Half Block from Radio City)
OLNEY INNS, Olney, Md., and Miami Beach

SUNDAY BRUNCH
—NOON UNTIL 4—
OUR FAMOUS HOT POPOVERS
DINNER, NOON UNTIL 9
Town and Country RESTAURANT
264 PARK AVE., bet. 48th and 49th Sts.
PHONE VOlunteer 5-4266
DEWEY LANE MANAGEMENT

OPEN HOUSE ...EVERY SUNDAY
Comes the Sabbath you'll find the latchkey out and The White Turkeys dressed in their Sunday best. It's to welcome you for real old-fashioned New England meals and early Americana.
Brunch 12 noon to 3:00 p.m.
Dinner from 1:00 to 9:00 p.m.
THE WHITE TURKEYS
220 MADISON AVE. at 37th Street MU. 3-1581
ONE UNIVERSITY PL. at Washington Sq. AL. 4-3677

Coffee 37 W. 43 St. 36 W. 44 St. Opp. Stern's
Luncheon from 50c
Dinner from 75c
An Old World Spot Just West of 5th Ave.
One Block from Fifth Church

THE **Canterbury Lunch**
331 MADISON AVE
Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self-Service
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.
No Liquor Served

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner
DIXIE KITCHEN
AIR CONDITIONED
1 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK
One Block from Radio City

WELCOME TO HEARTHSTONE!
Good Food . . . Good Cheer . . . Good Friends
Luncheon from 65c
Dinner from $1.25
The HEARTHSTONE
15 EAST 48th ST. 102 EAST 22d ST
Grand Central

Rainbow TROUT Served at FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE On 3rd Ave. Bet. 53rd-54th Sts. Tel. EL. 5-9309
The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish
OCEAN-FRESH SEA FOOD PREPARED TO ORDER

blue bowl RESTAURANT
Luncheon .50-.75 Dinner .75-1.25
157 E. 48th St., N. Y. C. ELDORADO 5-9243
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Nancy Lord
Open Sundays • Closed Saturdays
Luncheons from 65c
Dinners from $1.10
663 Madison Avenue
Bet. 60 and 61 Sts. RH. 4-5800

STRATFORD-ARMS
Plate Dinners from 40c
117 WEST 70th STREET
OPEN SUNDAYS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

OPEN SUNDAYS
THE BLUE GRILL
Where Cooking Is an Art and Eating Is a Pleasure
1108 BERGEN STREET
TEL. PRESIDENT 3-8767

Jane Dawes' RESTAURANT
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:15
DINNER 5:30 to 8:15
Closed Sunday Circle 7-0170

THE **EMILY BURMEISTER RESTAURANT**
84 SEVENTH AVE. at 15TH ST.
Lunch 12-2 from 55c
Dinner 5-8 from 80c
CLOSED SUNDAYS

DIANA COFFEY'S
RESTAURANT & CAFETERIA
"A Friendly Atmosphere"
165 East 33 St. Bet. Lexington & 3 Ave.
Closed Saturday, Sunday MU. 4-9438

HANS JAEGER'S
Lexington Ave., cor. 85th St., N. Y. C.
Made Famous by its Guests for Unusually Fine Foods, Congenial Atmosphere. Music Nightly. Breakfast, Banquets, Weddings, etc.
Phone BUtterfield 8-8200

King Arthur • London Terrace RESTAURANTS
405 W. 23rd St. Near 9th Ave., N. Y. C.
Serving the finest foods for discriminating palates. Luncheon, Dinner and a la carte. Breakfasts, Banquets, Weddings, etc. Music nightly. CHelsea 7-6900

THE JUMBLE SHOP
28 West 8th Street
Our Reputation is for better food at reasonable prices
Open Sundays SPring 7-2540
The Boys at the front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

BUFFALO, N. Y.

MacLEOD'S
Better-Than-Good-Luncheon
Evening Dinner
Special Sunday Dinner
82 West Chippewa St., Near Delaware

GREAT NECK, L. I., N. Y.

Manion's Restaurant
Delicious Lunches and Dinners
Tasty Sandwiches Homemade Pastry
38 MIDDLE NECK ROAD, GREAT NECK

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
12 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
Famous Since 1847 65c to $1.00

PORTSMOUTH N. H.

For Good Yankee Cooking Come to the
BLUE GOOSE RESTAURANT
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
108 Congress Street

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 3187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday, Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE WITH SAFETY AT THE FIRST FEDERAL
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION OF GREENWICH
4TH WAR LOAN
LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
TELEPHONES 4630-4631
289 Greenwich Avenue

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"
SAVITT—*Jeweler*
35 Asylum Street

schultz BEAUTY SALONS
Established 1908
Connecticut's COLD Permanent Waving Specialists
983 Main St., Hartford 5-3171
254 Farmington Ave., Hartford 7-2516
941 Farmington Ave., West Hartford 32-4471
3 Sedgwick Rd., West Hartford 5-6700
988-E Farmington Ave., W. Hartford 3-6225

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE *Harvey & Lewis* CO.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

SPECIAL CARE FOR DIFFICULT HAIR
For 12 years we've been happy to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
EMMA JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1341

Spear & McManus
Established 1869 231 Asylum Street
FLOWERS FOR EVERY OCCASION
Manager
Joseph B. McManus *and* Louise McManus Ottenberg

STEAK BROILER
50 Elm Street Phone 7-8781
SANDWICHES ONLY
No Heavy Cooking
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays
10 A. M.—2 P. M.

MERIDEN

BIRCH'S LAUNDRY
Laundry Cleaning and Dyeing
Good Satisfaction
123 Colony Street Phone 1287

4TH WAR LOAN
STOCKWELL'S
MEN'S CLOTHING
34-36 Colony Street

W. G. SCHWINK
First Grade
MILK and CREAM
Dairy Products
763 Main Street Phone 1661

MIDDLETOWN

WRUBEL'S
Feminine Apparel
Show that you care...display your 4th War Loan Sticker

ALLING RUBBER CO.
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
476 MAIN STREET

PAULINE C. MILLER BEAUTY SHOP
LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
164 COURT STREET
TELEPHONE 78

HELEN BRADFORD HAZEN
VALENTINES
Everyday Greeting Cards
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
113 College Street Telephone 221

PELTON'S
4TH WAR LOAN
TWO STORES
108 Main St. and 186 East Main St.
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
STAR Cleaning & Dyeing Co.
Will you be showing this Badge of Honor in *your* window?

SEE NEXT PAGE

Let's All Back the Attack
BUY WAR BONDS
★
Meigs & Co.
Corner Main and Wall

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER MAIN AND BANK STREETS
Money to loan on First Mortgages
Collateral loans made on Local Stocks, Bonds and Bank Books

Send us your name and address, we'll send you a free copy, monthly of our new "Garden Reader" and watch for news of Reed's Victory Garden lectures and radio talks.

READ'S
Showing of New Spring Prints. Lovely models with exceptionally fine detail and line. Priced from $12.95 to $22.95
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

PUTNAM ANTIQUE SHOP
Do not sacrifice your antiques. We pay good prices for them.
Call Greenwich 3160
16 WEST PUTNAM AVENUE

We Still Have a Fair Stock of Ice Skates
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 606

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
Turn your old Diamonds, Gold, Silver into cash for War Bonds.
WIDMER, 31 West St., Boston. LIB. 3917.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While You Wait—Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes—Pens—Pencils—Sets—Engraving.
PENCRAFT INC.
3rd Floor, 8 Bromfield St., Boston LIB 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, other Grands, reasonable. We buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 4th Ave. (55th), New York. Circle 7-3879.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. Soinets and grands purchased. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

RADIO SERVICE

Radio Repairing
CROKER EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y., Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FLushing 9-6056

REVEILLE SERVICES

BUFFALO, N. Y.—We Waken War Workers in the Buffalo area; rates 50 cents weekly. Reveille Service, PA. 6029.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VIOLIN AND VIOLA TEACHER
ADVANCED AND BEGINNERS
Erna Mann, 362 Riverside Dr., N. Y. C.
Weekdays—GRamercy 5-7080, Ext. 178
Evenings, Sat. and Sun.—ACademy 2-9379

ETHEL CUNNINGHAM—Dramatic Art; Voice, Diction, Pantomime, Stage, Radio, Platform. 129 W. 48th St., N. Y. C. Bryant 9-2800.

TYPEWRITERS

CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
REPAIRED, RENTED, AND SERVICED
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

TO FIND your special aptitudes and learn how to use them constructively, consult Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 2-8253, N. Y. C.

WANTED

ARMY wife, daughter 2 years, desires to share an apt. or home with lady in similar circumstances; suburbs, commuting distance N. Y. C. (GI 2-8228-J), Write Box D-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

ICE CREAM CABINETS with or without compressors, or compressors alone. Will buy any number. GILL'S
6901 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 61 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1818, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 439 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

WEARING APPAREL

UNUSUAL PRIVATE SALE
Gorgeous Parisian spangle, net, jet, feather theatrical dancing gowns and evening gowns, fur coats, capes, new and slightly used, sizes 12-16; hats, etc. Rhinestone-studded evening gloves, 6½-7. Write Box M-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N.

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
PHONE 2860
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

FARMERS & MECHANICS Savings Bank
★ ★ ★
Join Our
WAR SAVINGS BOND CLUB

EMPIRE Shoe Rebuilders
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
147 MAIN STREET

Show that you care...display your 4th War Loan Sticker
Caulkins and Post, Inc.
484 Main Street

R.W. Camp Co.
CLOTHES FOR THE MEN OF THE FAMILY
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
LERNER'S FUR SHOP
181 MAIN STREET

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
Will you be showing this Badge off Honor in *your* window?
364 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
DEPARTMENT STORE
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices 96 W. Main St. 398 Main St.
1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant 413 W. Main St. New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-2315, 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

JEANNETTE GIFT SHOPPE
Gifts—Greeting Cards
Occasional Furniture
4 Trumbull Street 8-5627

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living
RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, INC.
71 Elm Street 8-0745

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPS
"Flowers by Wire"
1030 Chapel Street 6-3171

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-1024. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Despite the curtailing of civilian goods we have been able to keep on our floors a large and selective display of furniture.
A. J. COLLINS CO.
70 North Main Street, South Norwalk

IDEAL GIFT
for those in Service. A basket of good things to eat. Packed in carton ready for mailing.
DONNELLY'S
51 Washington Street, South Norwalk

MID-WINTER SALE
Misses' and Women's Sport and Dress Fur-Trimmed Coats
Plain Sport and Dress Coats at lowest prices for duration
JACOBY'S
29-14 North Main Street, South Norwalk

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BALMER & FERRIS
WE BOUGHT EXTRA WAR BONDS
4TH WAR LOAN
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
21 Bank Street Telephone 4-0721

YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
VICK REALTY COMPANY
135 Atlantic St. Dial 4-2197

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

HIRSCH'S
FUR SHOP
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
43 Atlantic Street Dial 3-4042

4TH WAR LOAN
STAMFORD SILK SHOP
276 MAIN STREET

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-6297. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY MAINTAINED
JANUARY CLEARANCE
KUPPENHEIMER
DEVONSHIRE and
CALVERT
SUITS . . . TOPCOATS
OVERCOATS
These are quality suits, topcoats and overcoats.
They're as "good as gold."
They'll still be as good as gold next fall . . . the way things look.
A January Clearance is an old custom with us. So here's your opportunity to save on quality clothes.
4 GREAT GROUPS
$27.50 $37.50
$47.50 $57.50
Ceiling Prices $32.50 to $75.00
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
Fitzgerald and Platt
17 and 25 East Main Street

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Show that you care...display your 4th War Loan Sticker
4TH WAR LOAN
Buy Our "SUTTON" Blankets
They're so warm and comfortable. 25% wool — 25% cotton — 50% rayon. Size 6 ft. x 7 ft. $5.50 each.
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

Knit Slip Covers
For Chairs 7.98
For Divans 12.50
Windsor Curtain Shop
127 BANK STREET

Start the New Year right! Let us redecorate your home!
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

ANNUAL SPORTSWEAR CLEARANCE
Blouses—Skirts—Suits
Sweaters—Jackets
Sport Shop—Second Floor
Liebeskind
33-35 East Main Street

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Bateman Photo-Print Co.
BLUEPRINTS
PHOTOSTATS
Knickerbocker Bldg.
218 E. Lexington St. Lex. 7814

Call
H. Lee Chambers & Co.
Real Estate Sales Agents
3600 Roland Avenue
UN. 2310 UN. 0664 TU. 2593

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Drafting, Tracing, Sign Painting
Builder's Plats Surveys
For Sale and Public Notice Signs
Roberta S. Grinnalds
2445 Edmonson Avenue
Gilmor 4039-W Baltimore, Md.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

SPRING CREATIONS IN CHOICE SPORTSWEAR
Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at Janes

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
Whitney's
THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY

"ALBANY'S OLDEST FAMILY IN FURNITURE"
NOW IN THEIR BEAUTIFUL NEW STORE AT STATE AND JAMES
Harry Simmons Co., Inc.

4TH WAR LOAN
FLOWERS for VALENTINES
Danker
121 No. Pearl Street

ADVANCE SHOWING SPRING HATS
by Stetson
Luddy
92 STATE STREET PHONE 4-4053
BUY INVASION BONDS!

BALDWIN

HEIM'S BAKERY
Wishes its Christian Science Monitor Patrons a Very
HAPPY NEW YEAR
Cakes—Cookies—Danish Pastries
Everything is delicious

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Back the Attack!
Whether we like it or not, it's our war! Let's back the attack by buying all the War Bonds and Stamps we can during the Fourth War Loan Drive. Best investment we can make, too. Buy them "over the counter" at—
McLEAN'S
WEAR
Northrup's Quality Shoes
Expert Fittings
237 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

• *Super! Special! Startling!*
COAT CLEARANCE!
150 UNFURRED COATS
½ PRICE!
ALL FURRED COATS
20% to 50% OFF
ALL SIZES
• You, too, can say, *"Charge it!"*
MORTON COY.
37 Court Street

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
Vitality
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

'blue coal'
Hi Heat PREMIUM Fuel Oil
WESTCHESTER DIVISION
of
BLUE COAL CORPORATION
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

JAMES C. NOBLE
FIREPROOF STORAGE
39 MILBURN STREET
Moving—Crating—Shipping
Tel. BRonxville 2-4044 Tel. Scarsdale 711

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS — HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4579 Open Evenings

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK CEMENT LIME PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
38 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

DOUGLASTON

John B. Richardson Louise M. Richardson
"Books and Things"
40-28 MAIN AVENUE AT STATION
DOUGLASTON, L. I.
BAYSIDE 9-9382
Children's Books a Specialty
Books for Sale and Rent
Crane Stationery Greeting Cards

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 9-5694. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALL PAPER
All Trends
Consultant
DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
Distributors
Sherwin Williams Paint
137-02 Northern Blvd. FL. 3-6722-3
Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

Crossword Quiz Answers

R	U	S	S	I	A	N				
I		H		O	M					
G	L	A	S	S	I	E				
O	A	R	S		G					
L	I	P		P	O	H				
E		L	E	A	S	E				
T		E		R		N				
T	O	S	C	A		D				
O	P	S		V	E	E				
	O		S	A	A	R				
B	R	Y	A	N	T	S				
	T	O		E		O				
F	O	U	S	S	I	N				

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LESLIE'S
PRIVATE CLEARANCE SALE
DRESSES — COATS — SUITS
"The sale event you have been waiting for"
CONTINENTAL AVE., COR. AUSTIN ST.
OPEN EVENINGS

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

FREEPORT

BURTON SHOPS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
79 So. Main St. 6 Park Place
Freeport, N. Y. Morristown, N. J.
148 No. Sycamore Street
Petersburg, Va.

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing—Heating
15 BLEEKER STREET
PHONE 2130

We feature Bestform Brassieres and Foundations in our Corset Department. Consult our Corsetiere for your own particular needs.
THE MARTIN & NAYLOR COMPANY

GREAT NECK

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties
Repairs of all Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Pone G. N. 45

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 5246-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
250 Fulton Ave. Hempstead, L. I.

FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
SHOPPING HOURS
Mon.-Thurs.
10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
FRI.—NOON to 9 P. M.
SAT.—10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls
Let's All Back the Attack and Speed Our Boys to Victory

Carol Green's
Anniversary
SALE
You Save Up to 30% on
Coats—Suits—Sweaters
Skirts—Slax—Sportswear
Jewelry—Bags—Scarfs
FREEPORT—HEMPSTEAD

The Ideal Eating Place

Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead 1601
Lunch Dinner
SUNDAY DINNER
Let's All Back the Attack

Ash Cans—Furnace Supplies
Grates and Fireplace Equipment
H. BLUMBERG & SONS
278 FRONT STREET
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square
WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 778

ITHACA

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
LADIES' DRESSES
Regular and half sizes.
4TH WAR LOAN
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. STATE STREET

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: HA 4-3060. Hours 9 a. m. to 12:00 noon, Mon., Wed., Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR PRESTOLITE BATTERIES
24-Hour Charging Service
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th POLK Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

If It's for a Baby
We Have It
CARROLL DRUG CO.
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
8301 37th Avenue HA. 9-6220

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6550
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

Dulion's
Serving Dinner Only
Weekdays 5:00 to 8:00 P. M.
Sundays 12:30 to 8:00 P. M.
HAV. 6-1079 37-38 90th Street

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Shelley's
ARROW SHIRTS
We're an exclusive ARROW AGENCY with the most complete line of ARROW Shirts on Long Island.
37-16 82ND STREET HA. 9-8927

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Complete INSURANCE Protection
Agents for
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

JAMESTOWN

WE BOUGHT EXTRA WAR BONDS
4TH WAR LOAN
NELSON'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

4TH WAR LOAN
BUY MORE BONDS!
Bigelow's
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW COMPANY

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

KENMORE

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

DEL-MOR FLOWER SHOP
3189 DELAWARE AVE. DE. 9170
A full line of exclusive gift pottery, cut flowers, corsages, special table arrangements.

NEW YORK

KENMORE (Continued)

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1220

Lincoln Market
2837 Delaware Avenue De 5800
We Feature Monarch Products

LARCHMONT

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

LITTLE NECK

Agents for
Elizabeth Arden, Dorothy Gray, Lentheric, Helena Rubinstein, Yardley and DuBarry—lines of exclusive cosmetics.
A. BUDINOFF
Dispensing Chemist
Northern Blvd. and Browvale Lane
Little Neck, N. Y. Phone Bayside 9-8200

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy. Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6.50
HARRY'S SHOE SHOPPE
39 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established JEWELERS in Mt. Vernon
for Lovely Gifts
Mt. 8-6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

All Forms of
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
9 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Propietor
VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

LALO CLEANSING CREAM
A facial cream made with a high concentration of finest oils and waxes. Modestly priced at 39c for 2 ounces.
Westchester Distributor—Lucille Weiss
319 E. Grand St. MO. 8-9665

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET NEW ROCHELLE

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

YOU CAN CUT YOUR FUEL BILL 30% THIS WINTER
Come to us for information on how to conserve fuel and keep your home warm with Johns-Manville Insulation. This insulation will keep cold out and heat in—will actually pay for itself in fuel savings!
Please phone us for information.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

JEWELRY OF QUALITY AND PERSONAL SERVICE
Leonard Talner
565 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE 2-3692

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

TEL. ESPLANADE 5-3101
CONTOUR D'VOUS BEAUTY SALONS
Hair Style Creators
1601 Avenue "M," Brooklyn
The salon that meets every beauty need

TREPEL BROOKLYN Flowers
1060 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Beverly Rd.
BUCK. 2-7876
THE BEAUTY OF TREPEL SERVICE
Flowers, no matter how beautiful, unless skillfully arranged, lose the effect of purpose. TREPEL floral arrangements are always EXQUISITE but not EXPENSIVE.

BEIN'S BEAUTY SALON
A Beauty Aid for Every Need
Specializing in Zotos Wave
1111 Kings Highway DEwey 9-2083
Bet. East 12th St. and Coney Island Ave.

Ingersoll 2-9184
MYROLA STUDIO
Interior Decorators
HOME OF GOOD TASTE
2115 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buckminster 2-2750 Apt. 1D

MARGO
Clearance Sale . Woolen and Crepe Dresses
280 East 21st
Directly opposite Third Church
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Honeywood 6-0801 Huguenot Park

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
317 Fifth Ave. Pel. 3-2332

PORT CHESTER

LILLIAN » » SHOP
227 Westchester Avenue
Try us *for better things* in women's, misses' and junior misses' sizes.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER
(Continued)

February Clearance Now Going On

Joseph Tunick & Sons, Inc.
103-105 NORTH MAIN STREET
Outstanding Values in Virgin Woool Overcoats
32.50 and 42.50
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NORTH MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's Suggests:
BETTER BUY FEW, FINER PIECES OF FURNITURE
Of course, you're not going to refurnish your home, or even a single room for the duration . . . But you can and should buy individual pieces as necessary . . . pieces of such quality, design and type that they can be blended in with whatever you buy later on . . . or serve as the nucleus of your new furnishings. Therefore, we suggest: Buy at
LUCKEY'S

JANUARY CLEARANCE

WALLACE CO.

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

Bellerose Florist
Fieldstone 3-2654
A. F. BUNCE
Flowers for All Occasions
248-48 Jamaica Avenue
BELLEROSE, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Vir. 9-2314 Established 1893

G. F. Ritter & Son
WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9612 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX
Home Cooked Food a Specialty
Virginia 9-2110 106-09 Jamaica Avenue

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

SIEDMAN'S
Furriers—Tailors—Cleaners
Skirts Made to Fit
8601 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-9475

Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
4th WAR LOAN
3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
90-17 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-13 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Main 6585. Hours: 2 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. E. Thompson Company
WOMEN'S WEAR
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

20 YEARS OF FAIR DEALING
East Side Auto Parts
New and used replacement parts
545 Broadway, Monroe 6930

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Has The Buys In REAL ESTATE
802 Union Trust Bldg.
Rochester Main 5580

E. S. BOHACHEK INC.
We Specialize in
FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 87
We have been Serving the Public for 35 years

REPAIRS to All Makes
FURNACES
Furnaces for Essential Replacements
SCHAFER HEATING CO.
384-386 South Avenue Stone 3388

THE FLOWER BOX
"Flowers for Every Occasion"
561-563 Main Street East
We Deliver Main 4712

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
Store Hours: 1:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M
681 Clinton Avenue North

We have the new Cold Ray Permanent
MAY DUCAT RYAN
BEAUTY PARLOR
810 Temple Bldg., 14 Franklin St.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd East Glen 6161

—RADIO—
F M SERVICE CO.
Can make your RADIO operate regardless of wartime limitations. Improved operation with substitutes. Staff of factory-trained technicians.
380 WINTON RD., NO. CULVER 6315

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSE POULTRY
438 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 3762, Hours: 9 to 1 daily exc. Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

HARWOOD BEAUTY SHOP
All Branches of Hairdressing
Buy War Bonds
Harwood Building Scarsdale, N. Y.
Room 223 Phone Sc. 5777

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

INSULATION
STORM SASH
CANNEL COAL
BUILDING MATERIALS
SCARSDALE SUPPLY CO.
Heathcote Road Phone Scarsdale 400
Buy War Bonds for Victory

GARTH SHOE REPAIRING
ALL REPAIRS ZIPPERS FIXED
We specialize in making shoes longer and wider
69 Garth Road Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits Vegetables
Your Neighborhood Grocer Can Serve You Better
1291 Rugby Road 4-4461, 4-4462

ROOFING HEATING
PLUMBING HARDWARE
HOME INSULATION
G. E. Van Vorst Co., Inc.
Phone 6-4211 Scotia, N. Y.

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

GOOD DAIRY PRODUCTS
Homogenized Vitamin D or Regular Milk
Buttermilk • Cottage Cheese • Soured Cream • Dari-Rich Chocolate Drink
Freshway Orange Drink
AMSTERDAM DAIRY
315 Clinton Street Phone 6-2351

Barneys for Children's Wear

SYRACUSE

Baker's Beauty Salon
LOTA S. BAKER
Permanents $3.00 to $12.50
2034 S. Salina Near Colvin Tel. S-2272

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

TAILOR P. T. FIBISON CLEANER
Dry Cleaning
1329 S. Salina Street Tel. 6-3610

COMMANDER FOOD CO.
3 Super Markets
2706 South Salina Street
2363 James Street
1641 East Genesee Street

BELL BROTHERS
Local and Long Distance MOVING
1013 North Townsend Tel. 2-6518

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

UTICA

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID, SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

ACME FUELS INC.
Coal and Coke
266 Genesee Street Tel. 2-2168

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

WATERTOWN

IT'S EMPSALL'S FOR
SUITS
This spring, as never before, Empsall's is the store that will "suit" you! Come and see our hundreds of suits . . . gay or grave, light hearted or severe, feminine or tailored.
Empsall's

Phone 949 419 Clay Street
MISS WILFREDA'S
Beauty Salon
FREDERICS PERMANENTS
Perfect Service in Quiet Comfort
Wilfreda Irene Munk

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

Known for Value
W. T. GRANT CO.
149 MAIN STREET

PHILLIPS DRUG STORE
• Schrafft's Candy
• Revlon • Sitroux Tissues
• Arrid . . . a cream deodorant
359 Mamaroneck Ave. Opp. "Pix"
W. P. 888

Kaye-Turabian Rug Co.
DEALERS IN
Oriental Rugs and Carpets
Rug Cleaning—Repairing—Storing
Native Experts Exclusively
215 E. Post Road Tel. W. P. 3333

Commadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Poulding Avenue Phone 8810

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 3-6540
52 Lawrence Street

STAMPS COINS
COMPLETE UNITED STATES CATALOG—112 pages, 1,000 illustrations—for 3c postage. HARRIS & CO., Dept. No. 408, Transit Building, Boston.

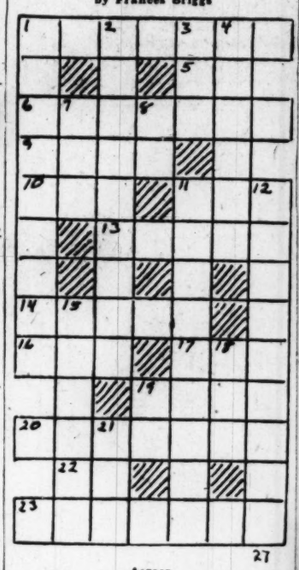
Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What was nationality of the composer Glinka?
5—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Asia?
6—A glass marble is called what?
9—Would a galleass have oars, fins, or paws?
10—What is one of the two fleshy borders of the mouth?
11—Exclamation of contempt.
13—What would you get from a lessor?
14—Baron Scarpia is a character in what opera?
16—Who was an ancient Italian goddess?
17—V-shaped.
19—Saarbrücken is on what river?
20—Who wrote "A Forest Hymn" (poss.)?
22—Towards.
23—What French painter was especially fond of mythological subjects?

Down
1—From what opera is the aria "La Donna e Mobile"?
2—Who is the U. S. Consul in "Madame Butterfly"?
3—What are the only indigenous raptorial birds of Hawaii?
4—What is the Mexican term for "friends"?
7—What is a medieval type of lyric poem?
8—Sunday School (abbr.).
11—What are protective devices used by vessels in mined areas to sever moorings of mines?
12—Who was formerly head of the OPA in U. S.?
15—What is a seaport city of Portugal?
18—Devour.
19—Island of Trinidad is off coast of what continent (abbr.)?
21—Pronoun.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

Brazil has overprinted its 1939 semi-postal stamp showing a child looking at the Southern Cross with five new values for airmail use. The overprint appears in red on some values and in black on others. The olive green and olive stamp originally was issued as one of a set of four with the surtax assigned to charitable institutions and had a value of 400 plus 200 reis. New values and the colors of the overprint are: 20 centavos, red; 40c, black; 60c, red; 1cr, black, and 1.20cr, red.

Argentina provides a novel and brand new reason for a new issue of semi-postal stamps—to provide tips for its mailmen. It seems it was an old Argentine custom to tip the mailman at Christmas. Tnis year, the Argentine government forbade its mailmen to accept the gratuities and instead has undertaken to collect the tips through five semi-postals. Proceeds of the surtax above the regular postage rate will be divided among all employees of the post office.

Also unique for Argentina are the subjects portrayed on the stamps, for instead of Argentine leaders they honor Americans Alexander Graham Bell and Samuel B. Morse, England's Rowland Hill, the Postal Union of the Americas and Christopher Columbus. Morse appears on the 3 centavos plus 2 centavos, violet, of which 2,000,000 copies were printed. The Postal Union is honored on the 5 plus 5c, carmine, with 20,000,000 issued, and Bell's portrait appears on the 10 plus 5c orange, of which 600,000 were printed. Three hundred thousand copies of a 25 plus 15c sepia-colored stamp honor Rowland Hill and there were 100,000 copies issued of a 1 peso plus 50 centavos green stamp picturing Columbus.

The stamps, according to information from Buenos Aires, will be placed on sale only certain days of the year and will be issued annually.

Six portrait stamps commemorating the 25th anniversary of the "Union of Liberated Yugoslavia" were issued in London Dec. 1 by the Royal Yugoslav Embassy for use on Yugoslav naval and merchant marine ships. The 1-dinar pictures V. Vodnik (1758-1819), writer and poet; 2-d, Njegos, Bishop of Montenegro and ruler of Montenegro from 1830 to 1851 as Peter II; 3-d, Ljudovit Gej (1809-72), Crotian lexicographer; 4-d, Vuk Stefanovich Karajich (1787-1864), Serbian lexicographer; 5-d, Joseph G. Strosmayer (1815-1905), Croatian bishop and politician, and 10-d, Karageorge Petrovitch, 18th century leader of Serbian independence.

China has withdrawn all stamps it had printed in the United States and is now using only stamps printed in unoccupied China, according to advice from Chungking.

Wide World

High in Bond Sales

Maj. Kenneth Hill, stilt expert at the Valley Forge Military Academy, Wayne, Pa., attains a new high in bond-selling technique. Nelle Bogue, of the secretarial staff, purchases a bond as two cadets watch the proceedings.

Ready and Willing

Britain's merchant navy is going to have to keep the supplies pouring across the channel when the big push comes and so its seamen recently were given the option of volunteering for the western invasion.

Replies poured back to the National Union of Seamen: "Why do they ask us? It's all in the day's work."

Save for less than 100 unfit men, the response of the seamen was unanimously affirmative.

A Verse for Today . . .

His compassions fail not. They are new every morning: great is thy faithfulness.—LAM. 3:22, 23

Did You Ever Wonder

How Sea Water Can Be Made Drinkable Without Distilling?

"Water, water, everywhere, nor any drop to drink!" So ran the plaint of S. T. Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner."

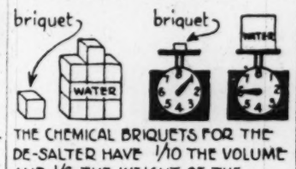
Today, however, thanks to the new chemical de-salter approved by the Navy, fliers adrift on rubber rafts may have drinkable water from the ocean without distilling it.

A chemical has been developed which has the remarkable and extremely valuable quality of taking the salts out of sea water in less than half an hour. A kit of briquets of this chemical, each briquet about the size of an ordinary candy bar, together with the plastic bag and tube which complete the equipment, is rolled into the deflated life raft as it is packed for over-water flights.

To use the de-salter, the plastic bag is filled with sea water and one of the briquets of chemical is dropped in. The mysterious chemical absorbs the dissolved salts from the ocean water. The salts are then filtered out as the flier sucks drinkable water through the plastic tube attached to the bag.

The kit contains enough chemical briquets to convert in the neighborhood of 14 pints of salty water into drinking water—two weeks supply for one man. This is a vast improvement over the small can of water which was the only supply available previously for fliers that were forced down at sea.

Men have sought some chemical means of changing sea water into drinking water for hundreds of years. The vast amount of over-ocean flying involved in the present war resulted in something over a year of full-speed, high-pressure research on that subject.



THE CHEMICAL BRIQUETS FOR THE DE-SALTER HAVE 1/10 THE VOLUME AND 1/6 THE WEIGHT OF THE WATER WHICH THEY PRODUCE

Dozens of proposed de-salting methods were tested by Navy chemists and physicians, only to be rejected for poor yield of drinkable water; too much weight; awkwardness; or failure to be satisfactory as to genuine "drinkability."

The new approved de-salter described in this article is simple, compact, and light. The briquets weigh only a sixth of what the volume of drinking water they produce weighs, and they take up but a tenth as much space—both important factors in any item to be taken aboard a military (or civil) plane.

—W. P. Keasbey

Concrete Rowboat!

A small rowboat of reinforced concrete was constructed in France in 1850 and exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1875.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Bill O'Malley

"Let's be very quiet for five minutes, then watch our mothers come running in!"

Brevities

Ho hum! It's no such thing as one having so much money that the government doesn't know what to do with it.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald Journal.

Nowadays you can't tell whether a distant jar is an earthquake or another edition of Pravda hitting the street and six foreign governments.—Boston Globe.

Germany doesn't seem to be making any new friends. Aren't there any more countries she wants to attack?—Punch ©

In Lighter Vein

Most Unusual

Maude Adams, one of America's great actresses, was once appearing in a New York theater, playing in a breakfast scene in which eggs were being served. A little boy seated in a box was obviously interested in the food.

Stepping down to the footlights, Miss Adams offered the egg to the youngster, but the lad's mother drew him back.

"You should let the young man take it," said Miss Adams quietly, "it is unique for eggs to be passed from this side of the footlights!"

—Milwaukee Journal.

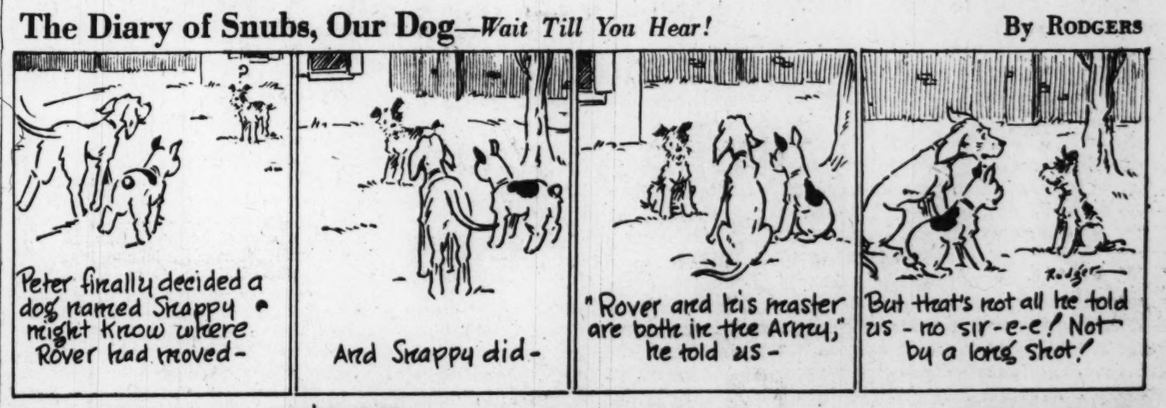
Monitor Camera Club from R. W. Bayles, Toronto

Famous Craft in Winter Drydock

What visitor to Niagara Falls hasn't seen or taken the thrilling trip under the falls in this sturdy vessel? Yes, it's the "Maid of the Mist."

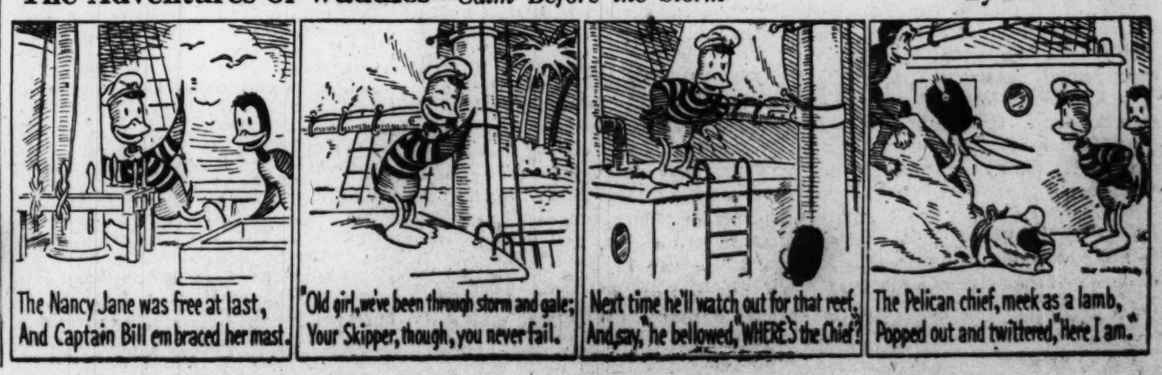
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Wait Till You Hear!*

By Rodgers


Peter finally decided a dog named Snappy might know where Rover had moved-
And Snappy did-
"Rover and his master are both in the Army," he told us-
But that's not all he told us - no sir-e-e! Not by a long shot!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Calm Before the Storm*

By The Hagers


The Nancy Jane was free at last, And Captain Bill embraced her mast.
"Old girl, we've been through storm and gale; Your Skipper, though, you never fail.
Next time he'll watch out for that reef. And say," he bellowed, "WHERE'S the Chief?
The Pelican chief, meek as a lamb, Popped out and twittered, "Here I am."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Argentina—Friend?

There is to be no killing of the fatted calf for Argentina.

Argentina joins the company of nations ranged against the Axis less as a willing adherent than as a recruit brought into camp by force. The new member will be watched for some time before any real confidence is shown toward it. It will be watched not only for signs of a real change of heart toward the Axis but for indications that internal practices as abominable as those developed in Axis countries are being supplanted by more civilized procedures in Argentina.

Though, through a fluke, Argentina's present regime won recognition from United Nations' members immediately after it had overthrown the Castillo Government, that recognition has long amounted only to diplomatic probation. Severance of Argentine relations with the Axis is welcome. But it does not add greatly to Argentine prestige at this moment. The move appears to have been much less than a voluntary response on the part of the Ramirez regime against Axis conspiracy in Argentina. It was a necessity forced upon that group when it found itself "on a spot" following upon intrigues in Bolivia and exposures of German intrigue.

It is evident from reports of meetings among representatives of Allied Governments, and between them and leaders in the Ramirez outfit, that extremely heavy pressure had to be exercised against the Argentine Government to bring it to its present decision. This despite world-wide knowledge that Argentina had long been reduced to a base for Axis political operations in the New World. It is not likely that the pressures which brought the Ramirez regime to its senses will be suddenly released, or that the internal abuses of that "government of colonels" will be winked at by other nations fighting to rid the world of such threats to decency and liberty.

While deserved credit is being showered on Secretary Hull for a diplomatic victory in behalf of Pan-American unity and hemisphere defense, the part which Britain played in this political battle cannot be overlooked. It was Britain, as Joseph C. Harsch points out in an article on this page today, who held the economic trumps in the game for Argentine adherence to the Pan-American ideal. And it is to Britain, rather than the United States, that the Argentine Government could with best grace bow. But neither in Washington nor London is there any sanguine supposition that the last battle to rid the New World of Nazi and Fascist influence has necessarily been won.

Good Americanism

Two outstanding characteristics of the American people are represented in the 338-to-54 vote by which the House of Representatives has approved the United States participation in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. One is humanitarian idealism, the other is hard-headed business sense.

The vote sanctions a contribution of $1,350,000,000, which is America's pro rata share, under the provision that each member nation will contribute 1 per cent of its 1943 income to get UNRRA started. It is not an unreasonable sum to use in alleviating the hardship and misery caused by war's destructions—for which America is now spending $100,000,000,000 a year.

It cannot be too often pointed out that the project is not an "American WPA for the world," as has been charged. The main effort will be to help peoples freed from Axis slavery to get back on their feet. In humanitarian terms that means supplying food for children and starving adults, seed for farmers and raw materials for workers. In business terms it means such peoples will again become part of the market for American exports.

The amazing outbursts in the House debate a week ago in which a handful of vociferous isolationists gave Herr Goebbels ammunition for a month of broadcasts, were less significant than the big vote of approval. But such statements as Mrs. Jessie Sumner's that Stalin "can use UNRRA money to make himself dictator of Europe" show how far isolationist folly will go. For as a matter of fact if those who assume that Russia is going to try to communize the world wanted to promote such a process they could hardly find a better way than by blocking the plans of UNRRA—which has an American director—for helping people find their way back to a tolerable way of life.

The Lucas-Green Bill

Neither President Roosevelt's charge that the so-called "States-rights" method for permitting servicemen to vote is a fraud, nor Senator Taft's retort that the President's interest in the vote is motivated by fourth-term ambitions is useful in clarifying the essential situation.

It is undoubtedly true that there is some insistence upon States rights for other than philosophical or legal reasons. The Constitutional rights of the States to set their own qualifications for voters permit some Southern politicians to bar the polls to Negroes or to those who cannot pay poll taxes.

Likewise, it is held by many—though G. O. P. Chairman Spangler says he believes otherwise—that the soldiers, representing for the most part youth that is traditionally more liberal, will vote for President Roosevelt.

But far above these considerations is the fact that unless something is done quickly some 11,000,000 persons presently demonstrating the highest patriotism will be denied their franchise. The servicemen want to vote, those at home want them to vote.

The Lucas-Green Bill, which this newspaper had previously endorsed, is now supported by the President.

It provides that the Army and Navy distribute the ballots and collect them, turning them over to the States from which the servicemen come, where it may be determined which ballots were cast by qualified voters. Provisions are made for non-partisan conduct of this poll, and while it may not be ideal, in that some State and local candidates cannot be included because of mechanical difficulties, it appears to be the best plan available. It should be adopted at once.

Liquor Wastes Billions

The professional wets—those whom the liquor people hire to conduct their organizations and to disseminate propaganda attacking the cause of temperance—frequently refer to the taxes paid by the makers and distributors of intoxicating beverages as though this were a primarily constructive effort rather than a mere salvage from a gigantic waste.

"Our industry," said a speaker at the national Tavern Keepers' Association convention in Cleveland last week, "paid the Government over a billion dollars in taxes in the last fiscal year."

A billion dollars sounds like a lot of money even in this day of astronomical calculations at Washington—but consider this:

The gigantic sum of $4,750,000,000, it is estimated, was spent by the American drinking public for alcoholic liquors during the same period.

Nearly five billion dollars!

Think of what might have been done with this sum if devoted to the war effort.

It would have bought more than one-third of the entire Fourth War Loan bond issue.

It could build and equip 47 battleships the size of the new super-sea fighter Missouri—the chief weapons depended upon to defeat Japan.

It could pay for 19,000 giant bombers—the chief weapons now employed in battering Germany into submission.

The professional wets can be depended upon to put the emphasis on the wrong set of figures.

Airlines Carry On

Demonstrating the manner in which service may be maintained, despite a reduced amount of equipment available, airlines in the United States continue to pile up remarkable records. From available statistics, it develops that the companies, for the greater part of last year, piled up 10 per cent more "revenue passenger-miles" than in 1942—by increasing the number of persons per plane.

Air passengers decreased in number in 1943, being only about 83 per cent of those in the preceding year, but obviously those who traveled by air took longer trips, thus increasing the number of "passenger-miles." The greater loading per plane is disclosed by the fact that where the average plane in 1942 was only 70 per cent occupied, that of 1943 was 88 per cent filled.

But it was in express poundage that the most noticeable rise occurred, with war orders being rushed to destinations. Half again as much express moved by air last year as in the year preceding. When conditions again become normal, the airlines will have learned how to carry more business without a proportionate increase in facilities and equipment.

Headline—Argentina Severs Relations With Axis

Soy Beans vs. Jacob's Cattle

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

An uncle used to opine that the ultimate in deterioration was to be so poor you had to thresh your own beans, and he referred to the flail as a "poverty stick." Uncle would do as well by a platter of baked beans as anyone, and he knew very well how to work a flail. There is something to be said, all the same, for his attitude. It is possible to buy bean-threshing equipment, and sometimes one can hire a man for the job, but we still use a poverty stick here and get our beans the hard way.

Just as there may be those who never heard of a swing-dingle, there may be others unfamiliar with flails. One stick, the handle, is joined to another stick, the beater, by a

swivel arrangement of stout cord. A man learning to use one grasps the handle with a spirit the law would construe as malice aforethought, and he brings it back, up, over and down in such manner as to lay the beater heavily and at full length upon the pile of bean vines on the barn floor.

That is what he means to do. What he actually does, and I can prove it, is to fetch himself a smart wallop behind the left ear and set the shingles on the roof to yapping and jingling in a manner most amazing to hear. Those present, not being tuned to the music, carry him out into the open air, loosen his clothing, and listen to the remarks he soon makes about his own ineptitude.

When mastered, the flail is a useful instrument, and its rhythmic downbeat in the barn makes short work of the job. When the beans are threshed, the vines are tossed aside with a fork, and the chaff, dirt, beans, and et ceteras are swept up and thrown in a barrel. Later we winnow them, either in the wind supplied without charge by a bountiful nature or in that provided by the push-type fan on the tractor. Then they must be graded, picked over, and got ready for market.

We used to haul them away in short sacks or barrels, but the point rationing system makes the grocers glad to get them in pound packages and we oblige them. Naturally, we add the cost of the packaging and the value of our time, and consumers may have their ideas about that.

These are dry beans, so called, and they are a good paying crop. Some think them more profitable than green beans. For the most part, we grow Soldiers, Yellow Eyes, Kidneys, or Jacob's Cattle. (Remember that Jacob's cattle were ringstreaked, speckled, and spotted?) The California or New York pea beans are not altogether preferred around here, but are not unknown. I wouldn't call them a first-rate bean, mostly from their size.

We plant dry beans in drills, cultivate and hoe them with the tractor, and they require little care. When they are mature we pull them by the roots and arrange them in stacks in the field. They dry in a short time, and then are brought to the barn. We flail them out on days when we can't do anything else—any time between October and March.

In passing, I might speak of soy beans. Lately we've been hearing a lot about them and have been urged to grow them. It seemed to me, from what I heard, that the general admiration for soy beans was a case of protesting too much. Nobody could tell me what was the matter with them, but it stood to reason they must have some drawbacks. Most everything does. It now appears they are soil-robbers, and will pull the good from a piece of ground so several years of careful work are needed to bring it back. Beekeepers also complain they are not a honey crop. Otherwise I don't know anything about them, and if anyone tries to tell me they are better than Jacob's Cattle—I simply say I don't want anything better than Jacob's Cattle.

Flailing beans is not a particularly enjoyable job, and we find the time passes faster if two men work at it. Sometimes, however, two men working together, each alternating a stroke with his respective flail, miscue and bounce each other on the wrong bean. The other fellow says this results in a dull and heavy thud, but it seemed to me more like being inside a galvanized bucket someone has hit with a rock.

How Argentina Was Brought Into Line

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

Bringing Argentina into line wasn't quite as easy as might appear on the surface. There was much talk about using economic "sanctions" if the government of "Colonels" proved too irreconcilable. But Argentina is probably more immune to sanctions than any other country in the world today. Its only serious wants from the outside world are manufactured consumers goods of which neither Britain, Russia, nor the United States has any large exportable surplus. Shutting off what few automobiles and typewriters and sewing machines do go there wouldn't be an effective way of putting much pressure on Argentina.

Refusing to buy their raw materials would hurt us more than it would them. They have a surplus of exportable beef and hides which Britain, particularly, uses and needs. Refusing to buy would probably drive the remaining big ranchers of Argentina over the bankruptcy cliff which has already claimed many of them. But it wouldn't hurt most of the people. It would only make the cost of food cheaper in a country which now eats better than any other in the world.

This is the reason why it took so long to bring Argentina around to a break with the Axis and also why, when it came, it was done on the basis of British, not American, information about the spy ring. If sanctions had had to be taken, they would have been British sanctions. Britain had military reasons for approaching such action slowly and cautiously—beef and hides. Britain also has large investments in Argentine transportation systems which might well have been an additional and costly price to be paid if the threat of sanctions had only driven Argentina into deeper recalcitrance. Thus it took a long time, and it was only when the British publicly branded Argentina as a harbinger of German spies and thereby gave warning of sterner measures from London that the Ramirez regime finally capitulated.

* * *

Incidentally, Berlin propaganda was 180 degrees off course when it represented the Argentina action as a British defeat to United States influence in that country. Public statements in Buenos Aires as well as this background, made it pointedly clear that the Colonels were surrendering not to the United States but to Britain. Having decided to give in to the Allies, they insisted on doing it to a European ally, not to the United States, thus preserving something of Argentina's self-assumed role of counterbalance in South America to North American influence.

The anomaly remains that we now recognize a government composed of "nationalist" but by no means democratic army officers in Argentina and do not recognize a government in Bolivia which from the start affirmed its adherence to the Pan-American front against the Axis and whose members are, as individuals, more democratic or at least less authoritarian than the Argentine Colonels. The Axis taint in the Bolivian regime was largely traced through Argentina where it was much more pronounced. We deal now with the channel of the infection but still punish the victim. The expected solution is through a reshuffling of the Bolivian Government which will expel the most tainted members and replace them with those of more democratic connections.

* * *

But while our problems in South America are thus being put in somewhat better order, after the serious mistake of being taken in by the Ramirez regime in the first instance, there has been an unexpected and serious deterioration in Allied relations with Spain.

It is true that General Franco has just agreed to repay his long standing civil-war debt to Hitler, which means substantial funds in Spanish pesetas in Spain for German use for espionage and propaganda there and through Spanish channels in Latin America. This is serious and a sharp departure from the recent appearance of a steady Spanish shift toward real neutrality. Strong measures are in order against Spain and undoubtedly will be taken unless there is an immediate reversal. As in the case of Argentina, we have military reasons for going slowly with sanctions. We need some of the metals produced in Spain, and need even more to keep them out of German hands. But unlike the case of Argentina, we can exert powerful and immediately damaging pressure on Spain's economy by cutting off the flow of our products, particularly oil and gasoline. It can be added that there is complete readiness in both Washington and London to take this step if it becomes necessary.

For an Independent Estonia

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At present, problems of the Baltic States, with reference to Russia, are uppermost. As representatives of the Boston Estonian Society, Inc., we feel qualified to know the true aspirations of the Estonian people. The following facts are pertinent:

1. The fact of Estonia's existence as an independent State constituted neither the cause of the World War nor any hindrance whatever to the economic, social, or cultural development of her powerful neighbor, Soviet Russia. The Estonian people's policy during the twenty-three years of independence was correct in every respect insofar as the relations with the U. S. S. R. were concerned and was based on a strict observance of the treaties of peace, non-aggression and mutual assistance concluded with the Soviet Union between 1920 and 1939.

2. The people of Estonia at no time relinquished their sovereignty by any legal and voluntary act. On the contrary, the incorporation of the Republic of Estonia in the U. S. S. R. had been accomplished by emissaries of the Moscow Government while the country was occupied by Russian troops.

3. In 1918, the people of Estonia, then under German occupation, refused to ally themselves with the German Empire and their authorized representatives protested against the Treaty of Brest Litovsk, by virtue of which treaty Soviet Russia and Germany proposed to decide the status of Estonia. Trustworthy information discloses that the Estonian people now also continue to reject, while under the brutal oppression by Hitler and Himmler, all the inducements extended to them to become a satellite of the Reich and to participate in the war against Russia with "Legions" of their own. At the same time, just as in 1918, the people of Estonia reject any and all offers aimed at making them join the U. S. S. R. and fear the possible return of the Soviet regime to Estonia as the worst of calamities.

4. The people of Estonia, who have staked their destiny on the victory of the Allied democracies and who see in the Atlantic Charter the Allied Nations' political program of the war and of the peace, could not possibly conceive of the responsible agencies of the Allies permitting the re-establishment, be it but temporarily, of the Soviet Russian regime in Estonia and in the other Baltic States. The experiences of the Soviet occupation in the sinister period 1940-1941 are still vivid in the memory of the Estonians.

5. The formal assurances given by the President of the United States and repeated quite recently by the Secretary of State seem to us a sufficient guarantee that neither the liberty of the people of Estonia nor of any other people shall constitute the object of bartering in the course of the discussions now impending between the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and the U. S. S. R. The liberty of the great people of Russia must not be founded on the servitude imposed on other free peoples.

JOHN OKELMAN, President,
Estonian Educational Society, Inc.
WALTER BRUNBERG, Vice-President,
World Association of Estonians, Inc.
EDWARD DERRICK, President,
Estonian Independence War Veterans
REV. CONRAD KLEMMER, Pastor,
Estonian Ev. Lutheran Church
AUGUST WALDMAN, Business Manager,
Estonian Monthly "Meie Tee"
ISOLDE ELAND, Secretary,
Estonian Relief Committee, Inc.

"All Ye Nations"—

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Tonight, in my regular study of the Bible, my thought was arrested by the 117th Psalm which might well be called "The Psalm of the United Nations." It reads: "O praise the Lord, all ye nations: praise Him, all ye people. For His merciful kindness is great toward us: and the truth of the Lord endureth forever. Praise ye the Lord."

Surely, if we, as individuals comprising the United Nations, strive to "praise the Lord," or glorify Him in our daily lives, we shall see that "His merciful kindness is great toward us." This has been proved in so many ways, on so many occasions, we may well expect it to be proved again and again, in greater ways. But the promise is fulfilled only as we are obedient in praising the Lord, giving to Him "the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever." Expectant obedience IS rewarded. ELLA MAY FRAZER

Kansas City, Mo.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Not "Slipped Over"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is well to remember, in view of the fact that so much is heard today about the Eighteenth Amendment being slipped over while our soldiers were in France, that the Congress which passed the Amendment was elected, with liquor as the leading issue, five months before we entered the war. Many State legislatures which ratified the Amendment were elected before any considerable number of men had been called into service. Thirty-three States were dry by State action, and a large portion of the remaining States were dry by local option. The situation has been stated as follows:

"The thirty-three prohibition States in 1919, prior to the adoption of the Amendment, comprised approximately 80 per cent of the area of the United States and 52 per cent of the population. If dry local option areas in nonprohibition States are included, the total area at this time comprised 95 per cent of the country and involved 68 per cent of the population."

The soldiers no doubt took part in most of these elections.

On December 18, 1917, the Amendment was submitted to the States by a vote of 65 to 20 in the Senate and 282 to 128 in the House. At this time, none of the boys were at the front, and the action was taken by a Congress they had helped to elect.

Salem, N. J. F. C. HALL

New States

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Proposed admission of new States into the American Union is being opposed by some politicians of both major parties on the grounds that the electoral votes of the new States might turn the tide of the next Presidential election. Movements have been under way for several years to obtain admission of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico into the Union, but it appears that Alaska has the best chance to become the forty-ninth State.

Admission of Hawaii as a State has been opposed in the past due to the large Japanese population, and this argument is being used at the present by those unwilling to see the islands gain statehood. Puerto Rico perhaps is further from statehood than either Alaska or Hawaii, due largely to economic conditions on the island and also to the apparent desire of certain political leaders in Puerto Rico to gain complete independence.

The fear of some politicians that statehood for our territories would determine the outcome of the Presidential election is unfounded because statehood probably could not be obtained before the next general election and also because the vote of the new States probably would be divided between the two parties.

How a territory might vote in an election if it should become a State should not be one of the tests of admission to the Union.

Dallas, Texas WILLIAM ALLEN WARD

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